ON TODAY'S EDITORIAL PAGE
At This Moment: Editorial.
1-2-3—: Cartoon.
For Action on Public Works: Editorial.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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FINAL

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# JAPANESE NOTE HANDED TO SWISS

## *U. S. ENVOY CALLED TO FOREIGN OFFICE IN BERN*

## *TOKYO RADIO REPORTS ALLIED TERMS ACCEPTED*

## WEEPING JAPANESE BOW TO GROUND IN SHAME, DOMEI SAYS

### Imperial Decision Granted and Tears Run Unchecked Because Efforts of People Were Not Enough, Interrupted Broadcast Asserts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission today that "on Aug. 14, 1945, the Imperial decision was granted" and that weeping people had gathered before his palace and "bowed to the very ground" in their shame that their "efforts were not enough." The broadcast did not say what the Emperor's decision was.

Domei transmitted only about 150 words of its item and then broke off to say to editors: "Hold this item."

Domei never resumed transmission of the dispatch, but subsequently put out a message to editors saying:

"Tomorrow, Aug. 15, at noon sharp (12 p.m., Tuesday, St. Louis time) an important announcement will be made.

"This transmission will be of unprecedented importance, as the 100,000,000 people without exception must listen attentively."

**Text of Dispatch.**

As recorded and translated by FCC, the interrupted dispatch read:

"How shall the 100,000,000 people, filled with trepidation, reply to the Emperor? His Majesty's authority are moved to tears by His Majesty's boundless and infinite solicitude.

"Aug. 14, 1945, the Imperial decision was granted. The palace grounds are quiet beneath the dark clouds.

"Stunned with the Imperial edict in the outlines' palace grounds, the mob of loyal people are bowed to the very ground in front of the eight-bashi (the bridge which leads to the palace).

"Their tears flow unchecked. Alas! In their shame, how can the people raise their heads?

"Tears Not Unchecked."

"With the words, 'Forgive us, O Emperor, our efforts were not enough,' the heads bow lower and lower as the tears run unchecked.

"Ever since Dec. 8, 1941, when we received the Imperial rescript, causing his Majesty deep anxiety."

It was at this point that Domei broke its transmission to ask editors to hold it up.

Broadcasting of musical and entertainment programs over Japan's domestic radio ceased at 7 p.m., Japan time (5 a.m. St. Louis time) today, the Tokyo radio reported in an overseas broadcast. Programs were limited to "news and talks," the announcer said.

During the day Domei broadcast and then killed a statement by Lt. Gen. Seikichi Tada, president of the board of technology, urging the Japanese people to abandon hope of revenge and "to liquidate the military for the sake of the Japanese people today."

**Urges New Way of Life.**

"The fact that the blood of our warriors was unable to set the world on a new path can be seen in the Imperial message at this time as a revelation of God," said Tada's withdrawn message. "I believe we should now divert all our efforts to the enhancement of culture through science. . . . We must look up to the Imperial way and endeavor to live to His Majesty's vast and infinite will, unswervingly following the path of righteousness.

"Furthermore, a new great religion and a great religious leader must be born to give succor to the bewildered populace."

He exhorted the people not to dream of "some weapon superior to the new type (atom) bomb."

Domei said last night that the

Continued on Page 5, Column 7.

## BOY, 7, FOUND HANGED AT CITY TRAINING SCHOOL

### Three 14-Year-Old Youths in Custody but No Charges Are Placed Against Them.

The body of James Driskill, 7-year-old inmate of the St. Louis Training School, Bellefontaine road and Highway 66, St. Louis county, was found last night hanging by his belt from a pear tree on the institution grounds.

Dr. Arthur A. Hunt, superintendent of the school, known as Bellefontaine Farms, said three 14-year-old inmates were in custody at the school but no charges had been placed against them.

The three are Otis Smith, James Richard Lee and Charles Schmidt, Dr. Hunt said.

Dr. John A. Wilson, pathologist who performed an autopsy, said the Driskill boy died of strangulation, although he had suffered an internal hemorrhage from a ruptured liver which would have been fatal in a few hours.

Coroner Arnold J. Willmann said the boy was bruised about the head, face, chest and legs, apparently the effects of a severe beating.

**Conflicting Versions.**

Dr. Hunt said Lee has given conflicting accounts of the circumstances surrounding the hanging, in one saying he helped Smith hang the Driskill boy in a pear tree 200 feet south of the institution's hospital.

Smith, in a statement to Deputy Sheriff Charles Adams, said he saw the Driskill boy about 5:30 p.m. on the institution grounds and a short time later saw his

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.

## CITY CELEBRATES ON REPORTS FROM TOKYO IN ADVANCE OF OFFICIAL WORD

### Downtown Merrymaking Centers About Old Federal Building — Demonstration on 'The Hill' Early in Morning.

St. Louis celebrated the encouraging, though unofficial, news from Tokyo today. But it did not exhaust its capacity for a later display of public enthusiasm, when Victory-Japan day shall be proclaimed officially.

Downtown sidewalks were strewn thick with waste-basket paper and other tops, thrown from office windows by workers waiting for what proved to be a day's work, though many of them had expected a day off. Streetcars and buses displayed flags.

Automobile horns, the rattling of tin cans dragged over pavements, and occasional reports of pistol shots or torpedoes, were early expressions of a rejoicing long deferred.

Retail stores were open, with most of their sales forces at work. Drinking places were open, with some exceptions. No general rule for their closing has been promulgated either by the proprietors or by the authorities. Downtown tavern proprietors said they would remain open so long as customers were orderly. At the Mayfair and Lennox Hotels, however, the bars were closed, and wooden barriers were placed before the doors.

The Ohio street block between Eighth and Ninth streets, in front of the old Federal building, was the center of downtown merry-making. Yardage of flags and noise-making devices gathered there, and youths of high-school age executed snake-dances in the street, while trolley gongs were clang, and motorists passed to let the waving lines pass. Paper pings containing water were thrown from windows, and were hailed by the youths below.

Early rain, which at breakfast time was heavy, seemed to have little effect in dampening the spirit of festivity. Everywhere the dominant cry was:

"Now the boys will be coming home!"

**Boy Out On the Hill.**

Out on the Hill, where the people know how to celebrate, and have had much less celebrating of late than they would like, joy was unconfined from 2:30 a.m. on. By that time, those who were listening to their radios were convinced that the moment for jubilation had come, and they set forth to awaken those who had not stayed up.

Strings of lights were attached to automobiles, and a clattering processional started over Edwards, Daggett, Maryland and Dartmouth avenues and other streets of the populous section. Soon lights were on in most homes, and young and old were turning out with unified impulse.

Musical instruments appeared, and the strains of "Dear Louie" and "O Sole Mio" arose from accordions and guitars at street corners. Flags began to project from windows, and a bundle of clothing labeled "Tojo" was hanged about

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## Cooler Weather, With Temperature In 80s, in Prospect for Few Days

Cooler weather with temperatures not exceeding 80 degrees was forecast for the next few days by Meteorologist Harry F. Wahlgren today.

A meltovale high pressure area attended by a cool air mass is approaching the city from Montana and North Dakota, Wahlgren explained, and temperatures in the St. Louis area should remain below 80 degrees until Friday afternoon.

The highest temperature today was 86 degrees recorded at noon and a low of about 70 was forecast for tonight. Last night was the hottest experienced in two weeks as the thermometer climbed to 81 degrees at 2 a.m. The average temperature was 72.7 degrees, as compared with the 62.1 degree average recorded on the night of August 1. An 18-mile an hour wind which blew from the northeast made the night less oppressive and scattered showers also helped.

Rainfall of .08 of an inch fell in the city last night while .07 of an inch was recorded in the county. The highest temperature reported in the state yesterday was 100 degrees at West Plains and the lowest was 60 degrees at Kirksville. In St. Louis yesterday, the temperature ranged from 65 to 77 degrees.

ATTENTION WOMEN
Good, steady jobs, easy hours, attractive working conditions, pleasant surroundings, hours to suit you, pleasant associations, paid vacations, free life insurance, etc. Apply Personnel Office, 100 So. Broadway, St. Louis. (Adv.)

## Halsey Awaiting Orders Off Japan

*ADM. WILLIAM HALSEY, chief of the famed American Third Fleet, meeting with Allied naval leaders aboard his flagship off the coast of Japan. From left are: V. ADM. SIR BERNARD RAWLINGS of the British Pacific fleet; Halsey, V. ADM. J. S. McCAIN and R. ADM. W. D. BAKER of the United States Navy.*

## FATE OF PETAIN PLACED IN HANDS OF 24-MAN JURY

### Marshal Says 'On Threshold of Death I Swear I Have Always Served France.'

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP)—The fate of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was placed in the hands of a 24-man jury tonight at 9:13 o'clock (3:13 p.m. St. Louis time) after the former chief of the Vichy State had declared emotionally "on the threshold of death I swear that I have always served France."

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP)—Fernand Payen, attorney for Henri Philippe Petain, opened the last arguments of the Marshal's treason trial today by telling the high court of justice that Petain "consistently and scientifically tricked the Germans, but he never tricked the Allies."

The verdict will be handed down by 12 parliamentary jurors and 12 jurors drawn from resistance groups. Some jurors frequently have expressed antagonism during the trial to defense witnesses.

Payen, chief defense counsel, contrasted Petain with Pierre Laval in the Vichy regime. Laval, he said, was convinced that Germany would prevail and he worked for an intimate union with the enemy.

"But that was never Petain's policy," Payen declared. "It never was before and a man doesn't change in character and manner of thinking at 89. Documents and other evidence show that Pe-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

## STALIN TOASTS EISENHOWER, U.S. PACIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

### Diners at Long Banquet in Kremlin Praise Allied Commander for Normandy Drive.

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower dined with Generalissimo Joseph Stalin in the Kremlin last night and was praised warmly in many toasts for the victory of the Normandy landing.

The diners also toasted American military achievements in the Pacific and praised all Allied troops who participated in the European campaign. Eisenhower left for the banquet at 7:30 p.m. It ended at 11:30 p.m.

Guests included Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Eisenhower's son, Lt. John Eisenhower, and Maj. Gen. J. Russell Deane, chief of the United States military mission to Russia.

WANTED GOOD GIRLS
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## JAPAN HIT BY 1000 U. S. PLANES IN LAST 24 HOURS

### TRUMAN TO DECLARE V-J DAY BY RADIO ONLY AFTER SIGNING OF SURRENDER

TODAY is NOT Victory-Japan day.

V-J day, ending the war which Japan began at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, will not come until an official document of Japan's surrender is signed by Japanese authorities.

The signing process may take two or three days, Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said at the White House today. Ross said the first step after ratification of Japan's acceptance would be "immediate consultation between Washington, London, Moscow and Chungking," and that the announcement would be made simultaneously in the four capitals, with President Truman as the announcer in Washington.

Only after the formal surrender is signed will the President declare V-J day. He will then immediately address the nation by radio. A presidential proclamation officially ending the war will follow. If Congress were in session, a resolution of Congress would be the procedure.

### 6000 Tons of Bombs Dropped by B-29s on Six Targets in Wake of Fleet Aircraft Blows

GUAM, (Wednesday) Aug. 15—(AP)—Nearly 1000 Superfortresses and fighter planes smashed heavily in fire, demolition and strafing attacks against Japanese war industries yesterday and early today while the world awaited the emperor's answer to Allied surrender demands.

About 6000 tons of bombs were dropped on six military targets in the last 24 hours, Strategic Air Forces headquarters announced. This made that period one of the busiest days in the history of the Twentieth Air Force.

The B-29s hurled their might against the enemy hard on the heels of devastating attacks by carrier aircraft of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet and attached British warships, still hovering off the Japanese coast.

More than 800 B-29s from the Marianas and 160 fighters based on Iwo participated in the Superfort assault.

Targets for the assault included war industries at Isesaki and Kumagaya, only an hour's automobile ride from the Emperor's Palace, and the Nippon oil refinery at Akita.

Other targets were the Maebashi railroad yards on the Tokyo main line, the giant Osaka army arsenal and the naval arsenal at Tokuyama. Fighters strafed transport and communications in Nanuya.

Flying the longest non-stop mission from the Marianas yet record, more than 150 B-29s bombed Akita refinery on northern Honshu in the darkness early today.

Several hours earlier an even larger Superfortress fleet set fire to Isesaki, 70 miles northwest of Tokyo, and Kumagaya, 45 miles northwest of the capital city. Nine of these three targets had been hit previously.

The night-time assaults were an extension of the attacks which opened against the Maebashi railway yards on southern Honshu shortly after noon Tuesday. During Tuesday afternoon the Hikari and Osaka arsenals were bombed.

**"Maximum Effort."**

The night and day raids constituted the first maximum effort of the Twentieth Air Force since Aug. 1 when 616 Superforts carried out the biggest assault on record.

The Fifth Wing acted for its achievements in night precision bombing, hit Akita from an altitude upwards of 10,000 feet.

The refinery area, 200 feet square adjoins one of Japan's largest oil fields and even has some wells on its grounds. The refinery handles 37 per cent of that area's oil output and is the

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

CARTOS CARBURETOR CORP.
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### Cooler

## WASHINGTON STILL WAITING FOR WORD ON FOE'S DECISION

### Only Clue Is Enemy Broadcast Announcing Emperor Will Accede to Potsdam Declaration—Flood of Premature Reports.

**BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Japanese Minister delivered a note to the foreign office tonight from Tokyo. He left quickly.**

**The Minister, Shunichi Kase, appeared at the Parliament building about around 8 p.m. (1 p.m. St. Louis time) and remained only five minutes.**

**Leland Harrison, United States Minister, rushed to the Parliament building soon afterward and went into conference with Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Walter Stucki.**

**NEW YORK, Aug. 14—NBC Correspondent Max Jordon reported from Basle, Switzerland, today that a Japanese note will be at the White House "within two hours." Jordan broadcast the report at 4:20 p.m., Eastern war time (3:20 St. Louis time).**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The White House and State Department spent another day of anxious expectancy today, but the Japanese reply to the Allied surrender note still had not reached Washington.

Shortly after 3 p.m. (2 p.m. St. Louis time), Secretary of State Byrnes made his third trip of the day to the White House to confer with President Truman. Byrnes said when he left that there still was no news.

The day was one of confused rumors and reports. It began with a "flash" by the Tokyo radio at 1:50 a.m. Eastern War time (12:50 a.m. St. Louis time) that "an imperial message accepting the Potsdam proclamation will be forthcoming soon."

This was followed a few hours later by a Paris radio report that the message had been received in Bern, and by a roundabout report attributed to the Swiss radio that the reply was an acceptance of the Potsdam terms.

(A message was received earlier today by the Japanese legation in Bern, but it was not the expected answer and apparently has not been turned over to the Swiss.)

**Swiss Memorandum.**

About noon, Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross made public a memorandum from the Swiss legation here saying that coded cables received in Bern "do not contain the answer awaited by the whole world."

The memorandum, addressed to Byrnes, said:

"With reference to the telephone conversation this morning between Mr. Max Grassli, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Swiss legation, and the Honorable James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, the Legation of Switzerland wishes to confirm the receipt of the following open (not coded) cable from the Political Department in Bern, received at 10:59 (E.W.T.) Aug. 14:

"'Very urgent 760—Japanese legation reports that coded cables it received this morning do not contain the answer awaited by the whole world.

"'(Signed) POLITIQUE.'"

Ross called reporters into his office to read the memorandum, as he said, "without comment."

On Saturday the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China agreed to accept the Japanese surrender with the Emperor retaining his throne if the Emperor were subjected to the orders of an Allied supreme commander of occupation forces.

The Allies also stipulated that eventually the Japanese people must be permitted to select their own form of government.

**How Mistake Came About.**

Word from the Swiss came in the middle of a day that had started off expectantly with radio reports from Bern and Tokyo saying the Japanese had framed an answer and that it was on its way to the Allied capitals through the Swiss neutral diplomatic channels.

Ross had announced to reporters earlier in the day that Commodore James Vardaman, President Truman's naval aide, had talked to the Swiss legation shortly after 7 a.m., and had

Continued on Page 1, Column 1.

# WASHINGTON FORECASTS M'ARTHUR WILL LEAD OCCUPYING ARMY

## General Expected Eventually To Become Chairman of Allied Control Commission for Japan

### No Action on Surrender Formalities Can Be Taken Until Truman Gives Signal.

Continued From Page One.

been informed that the Swiss had received the coded surrender message in Bern.

This raised expectations that the Japanese reply would be in the hands of Allied leaders in a matter of hours.

When the lengthy coded message received by Japanese officials in Bern proved to be something other than the surrender reply, Swiss officials there and in Washington were informed quickly of this fact.

Because of their previous conversation with Vardaman, the Swiss acted hurriedly to notify Byrnes of the situation.

Byrnes then went to the White House from his State Department office and apparently delivered to Truman the Swiss memorandum. Previously reporters had asked Ross about reports they obtained from the Swiss legation that no surrender reply had been received either in Bern or Washington.

Ross, apparently mystified by this turn of affairs, went immediately to the President. He announced the memorandum as soon as the Duke of Windsor, who had been talking with Truman, came out of the executive offices.

At 9:30 p.m., Ross had told reporters that the Japanese reply was in the hands of the Swiss, that it probably would reach the White House in several hours and that "it looks as if we're at last nearing the end of our long vigil."

Even if, as Tokyo says, the reply is now being transmitted there is always a chance of some new reservation in the surrender statement, some new loophole through which the Japanese might hope in later years to start off a propaganda campaign to build themselves back into a military power.

The Federal Communications Commission quoted the French press agency as saying of the Japanese message: "The document is very long and is being decoded. It probably will be delivered this afternoon to the legations of the United States and China."

**Byrnes Sees Truman.**

President Truman and Byrnes conferred for 20 minutes early today. Byrnes went directly to Truman's desk after arriving at his own office at 8:31 a.m. He said then he could add nothing to press reports of Tokyo's broadcast that Japan was accepting the Allied surrender terms.

As he left the White House Byrnes shot back a crisp "Yes, Sir," to a question whether he expected something today on surrender.

White House aids emphasized that on the basis of previously laid plans V-J day could not come until the latter part of the week. They laid heavy stress on the fact that Japan actually will not have surrendered until responsible Japanese leaders have signed on the dotted line, probably at an American base or aboard an American warship.

**Job for MacArthur.**

There was speculation that Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet chief, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Pacific Army commander, will either compose or be on the delegation assigned to accept capitulation. Beyond this, although Truman has made no announcement, authorities appear virtually certain that MacArthur will lead into Japan the one million or more men required to occupy that country initially and begin the processes of disarmament and pacification.

Later on, as soon as Allied arrangements can be completed, it is expected that MacArthur will become chairman of an Allied control commission which will govern Japan under predominately American direction but with British, Russian and Chinese participation.

Actually, none of the machinery of surrender can begin to go into operation until Truman gives the signal.

The Tokyo radio statement came only a short while after a broadcast reporting that the Japanese Cabinet had been in continuous session until late last night and that a reply to the Allies "probably will be available as soon as legal procedures are completed."

The enemy broadcast was heard an hour and a half after the White House ended another fruitless day and night of waiting—the third since Truman on behalf of all the Allies told Japan its offer of a conditional surrender would not be acceptable.

American monitors reported that Japanese radio stations had been attempting to contact all Japanese ships at sea. The monitors said the stations were transmitting the call letters "MAM"—used by the Japanese Government to contact ships at sea in emergencies.

**Military Operations.**

Meanwhile, there was no letdown in the tempo of operations on the Pacific war front.

United States headquarters in Guam announced that American Superfortresses had struck Japan with a 6000-ton attack by 1000 bombers and fighters in the last 24 hours.

Russian armies continued to stab into Manchuria and fighting continued isolated on the fronts in China and Burma.

There were no signs of any unusual activity at the White House early this morning—just the usual comings and goings of the staff and the milling around of reporters who have been keeping a vigil for days.

Outside the grounds only scattered handfuls of people had assembled.

Truman went to bed at 10:30 o'clock last night.

Except for those seven photographers, the White House assures the offices were deserted when the first Tokyo broadcast was heard.

Shortly before 2:30 a.m., Lovenot, Commodore James K. Vardaman, presidential naval aide, arrived at the executive mansion, but there was no immediate indication that he would awaken the President.

At midnight Ross had sent reporters home with the word there would be nothing further before 9 a.m. at the earliest.

Tokyo had been insistent that the Big Four reply to the conditional surrender offer had not been received until Monday, although Bern said it arrived Sunday morning.

Even before today's Tokyo broadcast, official Washington had been confident the war soon would be over, regardless of the outcome of the current surrender maneuvers.

Behind this confidence was the fact that at the time the Japanese offered to surrender last week, the Allies, and particularly the United States, were just getting well along with a campaign to bomb and shock the enemy into a realization of defeat.

Four step in the campaign was the use of the atomic bomb. The first one hit Hiroshima a week ago Sunday night and the next bladed Nagasaki in midweek.

The second step was the Russian declaration of war.

The third step, as originally planned, it was learned, called for the introduction of still more terrible new weapons—but more disquieting than the atomic bomb but different from it in application, and in psychological effect on the enemy.

It is some the Japanese already had had a warning of what more is in store for them. Truman said in his Thursday night speech that the Russian declaration of war was worked out during the Big Three meeting and "the Japs will soon learn some of the other military secrets agreed upon at Berlin."

### FLEET MAY MOVE INTO JAP PORTS SOON

GUAM, Aug. 14 (AP) — The world's most powerful fleet, patrolling the coast of Japan, was America's nearest armed force to the enemy homeland—when the Tokyo radio reported today that "an imperial message accepting the Potsdam proclamation" for surrender would be forthcoming soon.

With heavy air strikes against the Tokyo area carried out only yesterday and no report from the fleet today, it was believed that the fleet would head for Japanese ports shortly.

There was no immediate comment from Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, but public relations officers called all correspondents into session for 4:30 p.m. (1 a.m. St. Louis time).

American carriers were operating less than 200 miles off the coast of Japan yesterday. Associated Press war correspondent Richard K. O'Malley reported from the fleet. A run toward Tokyo Bay would require only a few hours.

There was no word here, however, what part the fleet would play when fighting is definitely over.

Adm. William F. Halsey has told reporters that the fleet would have a specific job. Part of the navy's work will be to clear the mined out of major Japanese ports. But until the harbors have been cleared will American ships going to be able to move in safety.

Another task of the fleet will be to show the Japanese that American armed forces are on the alert and that once the Mikado's men have surrendered there can be no changing of minds.

Troops everywhere in the Pacific have been on the alert.

It will require some time to move them in because of the distance they would have to travel. Nearest American ground forces to Japan are on Okinawa, the Marianas islands and the Philippines.

In a recent statement Nimitz said the navy must be on the alert against possible treachery by the Japanese in any offer to surrender.

Word of the Tokyo radio's report was slow in reaching service personnel around Guam, since many of them were out on jobs.

### WAL. KNOWLAND APPOINTED SENATOR TO SUCCEED JOHNSON

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gov. Earl Warren today announced the appointment of Maj. William Knowland, Republican, former State official, as successor to United States Senator Hiram Johnson, who died last week.

Maj. Knowland, 37 years old, now is stationed in Paris. At the time of his induction into the Army in June 1941, he was associated publisher of the Oakland Tribune, of which his father, Joseph R. Knowland, is president and publisher. At that time, too, he was Republican national committeeman from California, and chairman of the executive committee of the national committee.

From 1933 to 1935 he was a member of the California State Assembly, and from 1935 to 1939 was State Senator from Alameda county.

## Japan's Current Holdings in Pacific

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

*Black areas are current holdings of Japan in the Pacific and shaded areas are the latter islands which the enemy would be permitted to retain under the Potsdam surrender ultimatum. White arrows mark Russian drives against the Japanese in Manchuria and Korea.*

### 7 Steps Necessary to Transmit Japanese Reply to Washington

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—At least four standing and decoding operations and three radiotelegraph transmissions will be involved in bringing Japan's reply to the Allied surrender terms to Washington.

Here are the steps that probably will have to be taken to transmit such a message from the Orient:

1. The Japanese translate the reply into English.

2. The message is transcribed into diplomatic code.

3. Tokyo contacts the Swiss radio and the message is transmitted. How long such transmission would require depends on the speed and number of operators employed. A Radio Corporation of America spokesman said the typewriter-like transmitter can be operated at an accurate speed of from 50 to 60 words a minute. However, a message can be divided among a number of operators, thus speeding transmission.

4. Japanese officials in Bern, Switzerland, receive the message and decode it.

5. The message is delivered to the Swiss political affairs department.

6. The Swiss encode it and deliver it to R.C.A.

7. R.C.A. transmits it to the New York R.C.A. office.

8. New York transmits it to R.C.A. in Washington, where it is speeded by messenger to the Swiss legation.

9. The Swiss Legation decodes the message and delivers it to our State Department.

It was believed that Tokyo's reply would be in English because English is Japan's second language. A corresponding message in Japanese might be sent to the Japanese legation in Bern for study.

How long all these operations would require once a Japanese reply is received in Bern, no one in an official capacity was willing to guess, pointing out that the length of reply would determine the time necessary for encoding, decoding and transmission.

Swiss reports indicated that last Saturday's message from the United States to Japan moved out of Bern approximately seven hours after it was delivered to the Swiss legation in Washington by our State Department, and that the Japanese (after requesting that the message be repeated) acknowledged receipt about 10 hours after transmission began in Bern.

### SPY EFFORTS AT ATOMIC BOMB WORKS THWARTED, ARMY SAYS

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Aug. 14 (AP)—Planned attempts at espionage against atomic bomb projects of the Manhattan engineer district were discovered and thwarted by a counter-intelligence corps, a part of Manhattan district's international military intelligence organization, the Army said today. At major sites the corps used airplane, motor boat and motor patrols.

Only a short time before the German surrender, the Army said, a report had gone to Hitler expressing confidence that the United States had not progressed beyond early research stages in developing an atomic bomb. The Army attributed this lack of information to enemy lands largely to the counter-intelligence corps.

Clinton Engineer Works, home of the atomic bomb, was built at a cost of $1 billion, J. R. Mehlig, district safety engineer, announced yesterday. He said 12 lives were lost in construction and six in operational accidents, and that the death rate was less than half that in comparable construction jobs.

### LASKI DENIES HE PROPOSED UNION OF BRITAIN, FRANCE

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the executive committee of the British Labor party, said last night he had urged French Socialists to establish unity of purpose in economic undertakings but had not proposed political union of Britain and France.

Denying that he had suggested a single state, Laski said he believed many questions common to both nations, particularly economic, should be decided by a new ruling body on which both were equally represented. Such a system, he added, might "act as example from which other and not less vital experiments might well be undertaken."

Laski, following a speech in French at a meeting of the French National Socialist Congress in Paris yesterday, was quoted by the London Daily Herald, Labor party organ, as having suggested formation of "a single state out of two nations with the same objectives and the same methods."

### CHINESE KEEP UP ATTACKS, CUT JAP RETREAT RAILWAY

CHUNGKING, Aug. 14 (AP)—Chinese forces have cut the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad at Tungan, trapping all Japanese to the south of Tungan in Hunan province without rail facilities, the Chinese high command said today. Tungan is midway between Kweilin and Hengyang.

The Chinese also moved forward in eastern Kwangtung province, recapturing Hweilien on the China sea coast. Japanese remnants were retreating along the Swatow-Hong Kong highway. Chinese troops, pursuing 20,000 Japanese soldiers retreating southward from southern Kiangsi, have reoccupied the town of Pinchang, a road dispatch said.

All along China's vast battle front Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces continued their attacks against the Japanese. The Chinese Ministry of Information had announced that hostilities would continue until peace was officially proclaimed.

Some Japanese units, front dispatches said, had ceased fighting in the Chekiang province south of Shanghai and were negotiating their capitulation.

### DUKE OF WINDSOR VISITS PRESIDENT TRUMAN, BYRNES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, accompanied by an aid, called on President Truman at the White House today.

The former British monarch arrived five minutes early for his appointment. It was his first meeting with Truman since the latter became President.

The Duke, dapply tanned, was accompanied by J. Balfour, charge d'affaires of the British Embassy. He previously had called on Secretary of State Byrnes.

After seeing the President, the Duke said he was just paying a courtesy call and that he had discussed the Pacific war and the atomic bomb with Truman. He recalled he had first met Truman in 1919 when he inspected Truman's artillery battery in France.

## RED ARMY GAINS 93 MILES IN DASH FROM MONGOLIA

### Jehol Province Invaded — Third Korean Port Taken—8000 Japs Reported Captured.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Russian troops of the Trans-Baikal Army have surged 93 miles from Outer Mongolia, invading Jehol province, and capturing Linsi and Tapanshang, 260 miles south of Peiping in North China, a Soviet communique announced tonight.

Units of the Red Pacific battle fleet captured the Korean port of Seishin, the communique said, while other Russian forces landed on the southern Japanese port of Rashin in island south of the Japanese homeland, and pierced the enemy's defenses.

In the Soviet command's first reference to Japanese prisoners, the communique reported more than 8000 Japanese had been captured since the fighting began last Thursday.

**Invasion of Jehol.**

The mobile drive into Jehol province from Outer Mongolia through Inner Mongolia threatened to cut large enemy forces on the Asiatic continent into two big pockets. The Russians were about 250 miles from the Yellow Sea.

Jehol originally was not considered by the Chinese as a part of Manchuria, although the Japanese invaded the province shortly after their conquest of Manchuria in 1931 and annexed it.

Tokyo had reported the drive from Mongolia Sunday and the sea-borne invasion of Sakhalin yesterday.

Seishin, which the Reds took in Korea, is 23 miles south of Rashin and 43 miles south of Yuki, two other northern Korean ports already seized by the Russians. As a result Japanese communications with their Kwantung Army was severely cramped, as these ports were the shortest and most direct route of supply from the Japanese homeland.

**Gains in Drive on Harbin.**

Troops of the First Far Eastern Army advancing into Manchuria from the east crossed the Mutankiang river and captured the fiercely defended town of Mutanchiang, 270 miles east of Harbin. Mutanchiang is the junction of the main railway to Harbin and the line connecting Korea and Manchuria.

Forces of the Second Far Eastern Army pushing down the Sungari river valley from the northeast gained 20 to 25 miles and occupied a number of river and railroad towns, the communique said.

One part of the Trans-Baikal Army driving in from the northwest down the Chinese Eastern railway was fighting well east of the Great Khingan range and several railway towns fell to this force.

On Sakhalin island the communique said Red troops smashed through about Japanese defenses and scored gains of nine to 12 miles.

A Soviet front dispatch said the Chinese were meeting Russian land and sea forces moving up the Sungari valley toward Harbin with food in some places, laying out mats on which were arranged Manchurian banquets.

### FATE OF PETAIN PLACED IN HANDS OF 24-MAN JURY

Continued From Page One.

fain fought the Germans as hard as he could from July 14, 1940, until the end. Petain never played more than one game—that of his country."

The trial which began on July 23, probably will go to the jury tonight. Owing to an acute paper shortage, Paris newspapers will be forced to limit their accounts of the end of the most important trial in French legal history.

Pupon yesterday said Petain was "not interested in saving his head" and would not appeal the high court's judgment, as he has the right of doing—first to a court of appeal, then to Gen. Charles De Gaulle.

"Marshal Petain," the lawyer said, "did not return voluntarily to France to save his head—but his honor! His head, I give it to you."

Defense attorneys attacked the state's case in day-long arguments, asserting the prosecution had used disreputable witnesses and had failed to bring "a single fact" into court in proof of its charges.

### PARLIAMENT WILL REOPEN WITH PREWAR CEREMONY

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Parliament will have its first ceremonial opening since before the war tomorrow. King George VI is scheduled to begin the brilliant proceeding at 11 a.m. (5 a.m., St. Louis time) with a speech from the throne in the House of Lords. The crown will be driven to Westminster in an automobile escorted by four troopers of the Royal Cavalry. The troopers will be mounted on motorcycles this year instead of horses as in the past.

The royal procession will leave Buckingham Palace 20 minutes later. Four gray horses will draw the king and queen, resplendent in royal robes, in the open state coach-stage down the green stretch of the Mall, through the Horse Guards' Arch and thence down Whitehall to Parliament square.

## 7 MILLION IDLE BY CHRISTMAS PREDICTED BY U. S. EXPERTS

### Snyder Preparing Statement on Reconversion Policy—Some Tires Released From Rationing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Government officials helping to supervise the return of American industry to a peacetime basis today said they foresee prospects of 7,000,000 unemployed by Christmas.

These leading Federal economists say temporary mass unemployment is sure to come regardless of anything industry can do. They add, however, that if this mass unemployment is only temporary "it will not be alarming."

Alike in their views although representing separate agencies, these economists—anonymous at that, own request—said unemployment might rise to 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 next year unless the government moves to prevent such an increase.

(The number hunting jobs now has been estimated at 1,400,000; it stood at 13,000,000 in 1932, low point of the depression.)

The economists added that unemployment should "gain shrinking late in 1946 or early 1947." They emphasized, however, that no one can estimate the extent of the shrinkage.

**Other Developments.**

Today's conversation items also included these other developments:

It was learned that John W. Snyder, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, is preparing a general statement on reconversion policy. This statement will set the pace for an expected flurry of other pronouncements from federal agencies on their own roles.

Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman of the War Labor Board, said he thinks there will be "no rash of strikes" after victory over Japan.

Officials acquainted with the subject said wage controls might be eased somewhat in the near future but that no radical revision of the Little Steel wage formula is likely. They said employers and workers might be allowed to negotiate wage increases in cases where the adjustments wouldn't lead to price hikes. The Little Steel formula holds basic wage rates to 15 per cent above January 1941 levels.

War agencies continued to relax restrictions a little at a time. Used truck tires, passenger car tires made from reclaimed rubber, and moccasin-type house slippers, even though they might have light leather soles, all were removed from rationing.

Taylor voiced his strike predictions in an interview after a visit to the White House yesterday. "It took a big nation of big people to accomplish what we have in this war," he added, "I can't think that we will change over night.

"There probably will be some strikes. There probably will be some workers who think their union is being threatened, or some employer who thinks he has an unbearable problem—but I am confident there will be no wave or rash of strikes."

**Labor Leader's View.**

One labor leader, asking that he not be named, gave this view:

"Even without the war to keep men on the job, there will be strong forces to head off strikes. They are: management's desire to make a quick conversion to peacetime production without difficulties; and the worker's desire to hold down a job in a booming labor market."

Amplifying their predictions concerning unemployment, the Government economists presented this general outlook:

Within two months after V-J day, 5,000,000 munitions workers will lose their jobs. (This was estimated last week by War Manpower Commission officials.) Many of those will not be classified as unemployed because they will not be looking for other jobs. Also, many quickly will get other jobs.

On the other hand, when 5,000,000 workers in munitions plants are out, many other workers will be out too, because of secondary effects—for example, those working in restaurants near the closed plants.

**Returning Veterans.**

On top of this, veterans will be pouring back on the scene.

It will take some time for most war plants to be ready for peacetime production. Although many civilian jobs are open, the released war workers are not always in the right place to take them, and transportation troubles will not clear up right away.

Next year, many of the unemployed should be able to get to the right place at the right time, and take civilian jobs. But next year, more millions of veterans will be coming home from the war—enough to boost the 7,000,000 perhaps to 9,000,000 before the trend is reversed.

If unemployment reaches 9,000,000 it will be just about where it stood at the beginning of the defense program in 1940, the economists said.

**Hint From Krug.**

Although the War Production Board's master reconversion plan for industry is still under wraps, a hint of its plans for stimulating full production of consumer goods came from chairman J. A. Krug yesterday. Krug announced a program embracing use of priorities assistance to speed expansion of industrial plant facilities.

Krug said the purpose of the step is to "give employment to workers as fast as they are released from war production." He emphasized, however, that no general, over-all priorities assistance will be granted. Rather, priorities will be limited to items which cannot otherwise be obtained.

Indicating the importance he attached to the speed-up of industrial plant expansion, Krug said industry last year was prepared to spend $800,000,000 to $1,200,000,000 in the year ended June 30.

Because of the shortage of materials, however, the cost of new industrial plants built with private funds reached only $360,000,000. The cost of the $4,800,000,000 total volume was accounted for by Government-financed projects.

Under the new plan, priorities assistance will be granted for these three general categories of construction:

Additions or alterations of existing facilities for making civilian products; facilities for production of battle-necessary materials or parts and facilities needed for essential civilian production.

### WEEPING JAPANESE BOW TO GROUND IN SHAME, TOKYO SAYS

Continued From Page One.

Japanese cabinet went into session Monday as soon as it received the Allied reply to the Japanese surrender offer. It remained in continuous session "until late Monday night," the broadcast said.

The Japanese contended that this reply was not received until Monday morning, although the Swiss, who transmitted it, said it was delivered and acknowledged Sunday.

**Warning Against Disunity.**

Meanwhile, the tabloid Tokyo newspaper Shimbun warned the Japanese people sharply against a "fatal internal split," while admitting that "the worst has come to the worst." It urged the people to obey whatever decision the Emperor might make.

The broadcast urged all Japanese to avoid "indignation," adding: "As to how things have come to this pass, it is natural that everyone of our nation has his or her opinion. He or she may have indignation. . . . However, no amount of discussions on developments of this war of greater East Asia is of avail under the present circumstances.

"It should be borne in mind that such discussions might lead to fatal dissension among our people. . . . We must bear in mind that such an internal split in this greatest of national crises would afford our efforts to render the best of services in the interests of the throne."

National unity is the only way Japan can cope with the situation, the broadcast said.

"His Majesty's decision on the matter is final and last. And this decision from the throne is the final word spoke on any matter which, whether civilian or military, one must obey in the last resort.

"Even if the Imperial command should not be in line with our individual desire, the only thing left for us to do is obey readily and without questioning the last word from the throne."

**'Ultimate' Victory Seen.**

The Tokyo radio said last night that Field Marshal Norimasa Hashimoto, honorary president of the Japanese Imperial Reservists Association, had called on the empire's reservists "ultimately to destroy completely the strong enemy" and "consummate the purpose of this holy war."

The "special message" by the 71-year-old member of the Imperial family, who is chief priest of the Grand Shrines of Ise, was beamed by Domei to Japanese occupied territories and recorded by the FCC.

Hashimoto acknowledged that "the empire is now face to face with a critical war situation," but declared that a nation "relying on quantitative might and without fearing the power of heaven" is "never the final victor."

Every reservist, he said, must help "guard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial throne" and "must pour all efforts on the road to victory with everything in his power."

The message, which was distributed by Domei only Monday although it was dated Saturday, made no reference to Japan's offer of surrender to the Allies.

**Arms Smuggling Plot at Fresnes.**

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP) — Jean Maincanne, a guard at Fresnes prison outside Paris, was arrested today on a charge of trying to smuggle arms to prisoners, Pierre Laval and others awaiting trial on charges of collaboration with the Germans are held at the prison.

TUNE IN
These Regular Weekday Features Over KSD
"THE STORY OF BARRY CAMERON" at 10:30 a. m.
"MA PERKINS" at 2:15 p. m.
H. V. KALTENBORN at 6:45 p. m.
KSD
550 ON THE DIAL
Keep Tuned to KSD for AP News and Special Events

# VICTORY REPORT SENDS WAVE OF REJOICING OVER U. S.

## JOSTLING THRONG IN TIMES SQUARE SINGS AND SHOUTS IN PAPER BLIZZARD

**Bells Attract 300 Early Worshipers to Kansas City Church — Bond Booths Used for San Francisco Bonfire.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—A noisy, turbulent celebration was held in the streets of New York today on the basis of a Tokyo report of a Japanese surrender.

Jostling, surging and cheering crowds gathered in Times Square and a house-whipped blizzard of torn paper covered pavements and air in deep.

Fireworks exploded over the heads of Chinatown's joyful residents, who were joined by neighbors from Little Italy in the quarter's jam-packed, narrow streets.

Church bells pealed and worshippers in unusually large numbers knelt in gratitude.

Generally, the populace obeyed Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's broadcast appeal to "demonstrate that we know how to behave as well as celebrate."

However, police began receiving complaints from some sections that paving blocks and other objects had been hurled through store windows. A crowd quickly emptied a Canal street novelty shop's window of confetti and streamers.

When the first report of an imminent surrender came early in the morning, lights went on in darkened buildings and girls threw their arms wildly around service men.

Automobiles drew up to the curbs with radios blaring so the crowds could hear the news and were surrounded with swarms of celebrants.

Some in the crowd roared patriotic songs. Competing groups sang "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here" and the Marine Hymn. Soldiers clambered on top of subway entrances to pose for photographers. Two women, injured slightly in the crush, were taken to a hospital.

**Visit Roosevelt in Crowd.**

Brig. Gen. Elliott Roosevelt and his wife, Faye Emerson, the movie actress, were among the merrymakers in Times Square.

A sailor, William Hill of Statesville, Ind., said he told the general he wished President Roosevelt were alive to see the parade.

"I do, too," was Gen. Roosevelt's reply.

A Brooklynite said the subway train in which he came to Manhattan was a madhouse. Boys and girls with horns, flags, streamers and whistles marched through the crowded cars.

"They shrugged across me with handshakes, cheers and kisses," he said. A Chinese in the train who saw the newspaper headlines knelt and prayed.

In San Francisco milling sailors, sailors and civilians ripped up war bond booths and started a bonfire in the middle of Market street. Flames reared 25 feet high before fire trucks inched through the crowd to extinguish the blaze.

A parade headed by a flag-bedecked jeep moved up and down Market street for half an hour. Service men climbed to the top of lampposts, where they whooped and shouted. Street cars were unable to move because the trolleys were pulled from the wires. Cabs were torn apart around the lunatics. A few windows were broken.

The Randolph street Limited to Chicago was jammed with thousands of commuters. Banks of rooters stopped automobiles, climbed on fenders and tops and crowed through the district. A false fire alarm was rung and six pieces of apparatus had difficulty breaking through the jam. Hotel patrons hung out of windows and rained paper into the streets. Motorists leaned on horns and backfired their engines.

**Celebration in Shreveport.**

Ignoring a downpour at Salt Lake City, thousands of civilians and servicemen sang and cheered.

In Kansas City the bell of the Holy Rosary Catholic Church pealed and about 300 persons gathered there. At 5 a.m. the assistant pastor, the Rev. Julio Gregoni, said mass, after which the members of the congregation marched to the Union Station and back. After daylight, a small group of war workers formed a parade.

At Denver a soldier was killed in a fall from a third-story hotel room in a celebration.

At Detroit 6,000 foundry workers at the Ford River Rouge plant left their jobs after an unidentified man blew the factory whistles.

The center of Philadelphia, almost deserted when the early peace report came, quickly filled with throngs of soldiers, sailors and civilians. Thousands paraded around City Hall square and downtown streets.

Men and women in tinsel, hastily-designed costumes rode along Broad street in Newark, N. J., astride automobile hoods and fenders. Shouting, singing crowds dumped over garbage cans and traffic signs.

At Victoria, B. C., an out-of-hand crowd of several thousand civilians and sailors threw stones through the front windows of a liquor store and had to be dispersed by police.

## Paper Shower in Downtown Olive Street

*Olive street, looking west from Eighth, as workers in office buildings celebrated today with showers of paper. (Additional pictures in the Everyday Magazine.)*

## City Celebrates in Advance Of Official Word of Victory

Continued From Page One.

the lock and hoisted to a pole at Edwards and Elizabeth streets.

At that corner, Baggott's Restaurant and bar, which had closed at 1:30, was reopened, and the early celebrators were served with drinks on the house. Harry Baggott, proprietor, announced that the bar would be closed later, and added that he believed the principal interest in the neighborhood would follow suit.

"I must celebrate this time," Baggott said. "When Armistice day came in 1918, I was out in Camp Funston, Kas., and never did celebrate the way I wanted to."

**Blast Rockets to Crowd.**

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At Jefferson Barracks, an detachment was unionville, Brig. Gen. George D. Rhea, commanding officer, and the fighting men were less likely than civilians to show exuberant feeling over news of the ending of hostilities.

"When the other war ended in 1918," he said, "the men just climbed out of the trenches and built bonfires to keep warm. They just quit fighting, and that was about all."

In preparation for the coming of official V-J day, Chief of Police James J. Mitchell issued mobilization orders for the entire Police Department when the final announcement of Japan's capitulation is made. Chief Mitchell also cautioned the public to avoid excessive drinking and damage to property, as that "St. Louis's victory celebration will not be ruined."

**Absenteeism Varies.**

Absenteeism in St. Louis war plants, caused by celebrations, varied, with most plants reporting their workers were awaiting official announcement of surrender from Washington before taking a 24-hour holiday.

At the main plant of McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co., 2600 Marconi street, officials said some of the employes were not doing much work, but operations were continuing. Workers kept at their machines at the company's bullet core and Navy ordnance divisions.

Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co. reported a normal labor supply at the latest plant, Granite City Steel Co. said a skeleton force had called on the management to arrange for a 24-hour vacation at once or V-J day at pre-announced.

Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corp., 2900 Union boulevard, said absenteeism was twice the normal.

The United States Employment Service office here said the spirit of surrender was evident in the cancellation of orders for workers by many national firms with high-priority ratings. USES said 300 persons had applied there for work by 9 a.m.

East St. Louis, observing more cautiously than its neighbor city, withheld most of its celebrating to await official proclamation of the war's end.

Mayor John T. Connors, in his capacity as Liquor Commissioner, issued an order for the closing of drinking places immediately upon the official announcement, in Washington, of V-J day. For that day, also, the police force of 60 men was reassigned, so that the greater part will be downtown.

East St. Louis retail stores will close on the receipt of the Washington announcement, and if it should come in the afternoon, they will remain closed the following day. Churches will hold special services, the time to be fixed only after President Truman's proclamation.

## TROOPS FROM PACIFIC ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Gen. Charles H. Muir, first large troopship to arrive here from the Pacific, docked today. The ship and eight transports from Europe were arriving with a total of more than 6000 returning service men.

The Muir carried 1760 soldiers, including 202 patients, 221 men for discharge and 72 for furlough; 29 Navy and Coast Guard personnel, six repatriated Swiss citizens and one American expatriate.

Its 6-day voyage from Leyte in the Philippines by way of Pearl Harbor was marked by continuous breakdowns, Capt. J. D. Conway of San Francisco, a coast guardsman, said.

Arriving today were the following units:

At New York—30th Ordnance Maintenance Company, Thirty-seventh Medical Depot Company, 763th Engineer Petrol Distributing Company, Twenty-third Postal Registration Section, 129th Armored Medical Battalion, 42nd Military Police Escort Guard Detachment, 97th Engineer Utilities Detachment, 119th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment, 467th Military Police Patrol Detachment, Provisional Quartermaster Detachment for Twenty-eighth Infantry Division, 128th Military Police Company, 628th Medical Collecting Company, 63th Medical Air Evacuation Unit, Infantry Reorganized Detachment K, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 23rd and 59th Quartermaster Battalions, 2660th Engineer Combat Battalion Technical Intelligence Detachment, 64th Bomber Squadron (light), 42nd Medical Collecting Company.

At Boston—Surgical Personnel.

The first of seven ships carrying the Thirteenth Airborne Division left Le Havre, France, yesterday for the United States. The entire division will have sailed by next Sunday.

## CHARGES OF DIVERTING REFRIGERATORS FILED

**Criminal Informations Issued Against Realty Firm and Its President.**

A criminal information charging diversion of 20 electric refrigerators in violation of government regulations was filed in United States District Court today against the Lambert Terrace Realty Co., 8100 Lindell boulevard, and its president, Julius S. Van Raalte, 16 South Hanley avenue, Clayton.

The information, filed by United States Attorney Henry C. Blanton, set out the defendants on March 7, 1945, obtained from the War Production Board an order for 20 refrigerators to be installed in the Wendover Terrace housing project on Edmundson road in St. Louis county. It was charged that 20 of the refrigerators were diverted and sold to persons who had no right to obtain them.

Four of the machines went to Van Raalte himself, 13 were sold to a California firm and the others were sold to individuals, it was charged. The information contained 24 counts, each punishable by a $10,000 fine and a year's imprisonment.

Two other criminal informations charging the V. Vivian & Son Co., 3022 North Seventh street, and James H. Parker Tea and Coffee Co., 402 Clark avenue, with shipping adulterated products in interstate commerce also were filed by Blanton.

The Vivian firm, with Frank Vivian, president, was charged with sending macaroni products containing filthy substances to points in Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas and a second count charged that some products were misbranded in that they contained only 77 units of international vitamin B1 while the labels stated they contained 500 units. The company pleaded guilty on an adulteration charge last September and was fined $1000.

The information against the Parker Co., also named as defendant Fred E. Sullivan, vice president and secretary-treasurer, and charged that jars of prepared mustard contaminated with filth were shipped to Ferne at Wood River and Dodd, 21.

## DE GAULLE COMING TO U.S. AUG. 22 TO TALK TO TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle will reach Washington Aug. 22 to meet President Truman.

The White House announced late yesterday the visit of the President of the provisional government of France is definite, without discussing its purpose beyond "the mutual desire" of the two men to meet.

American and French experts, speculating on questions likely to be brought up, gave attention to three topics:

1. The French economic situation.
2. Germany's western boundary.
3. France' share in German reparations.
4. The far Eastern situation, especially as regarding French territory.

**Clara Shrewsbe Estate $65,000.**

The estate of Miss Clara Shrewsbe, who died June 21, was valued at $65,000 in an inventory filed yesterday in Probate Court. Bequests in her will include $1000 to Mrs. James T. Fleener, a friend; $1000 to her nephew, Philip C. Wise; $1000 to a grandniece, Elizabeth Wise; $1000 to Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children and the remainder of her estate to a brother, Philip Shrewsbe. Miss Shrewsbe was a daughter of the late Philip Shrewsbe, contractor, and lived at 4322 Maryland avenue.

## MANILA REJOICES AGAIN IN THE BEST BROADWAY STYLE

**Paper Falls Like Snow From Windows as Impatient City Celebrates Third Time.**

MANILA, Aug. 14 (AP)—Soldiers, sailors and Filipinos, who have been waiting impatiently for Japan's surrender after two previous celebrations, cut loose with another demonstration this afternoon.

When the announcement was made that the Tokyo radio had reported that an announcement was expected soon from the Imperial palace, it was interpreted as a definite end of the war.

Paper swirled down from Manila's business district windows like a Broadway celebration. Waste baskets were emptied from windows and adding machine rolls were festooned over telephone and light wires. Pink, blue and yellow paper showered from one building as thick as falling snow.

One small newspaper appeared with the headline, "It's All Over." Another used nearly all of the front page with the headline, "Japs Bow to Allied Demands."

A sound truck announced in the streets that the Tokyo radio had reported surrender terms would be accepted, but admonished that no official confirmation has as yet been received.

Crowds sang the streets and in trucks and automobiles whooped and shouted for more than an hour.

There was no official reaction from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

## YANKS ON GUAM SKEPTICAL, QUIET

GUAM, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Marines on Guam greeted reports of Japanese surrender with skepticism, observing "it can't be all over."

As a rule, all enlisted men took the reports quietly.

A long line of sailors waiting before a recreation hall for their ration of beer remained in line, with the general comment they hoped the peace would bring "extra beer."

Enlisted men at the island command station shouted excitedly as the Guam radio spread the report. Natives of the villages of Sinajana and Agana planned a huge celebration.

**Pearl Harbor Celebration With 20-Minute Barrage.**

HONOLULU, Aug. 14 (AP)—Lights went on again full force at Pearl Harbor last night after the Tokyo radio said "an Imperial message accepting the Potsdam declaration will be forthcoming soon."

Flashes brighter than those when the Japanese attacked the naval base at the start of the war illuminated the sky in an impromptu Honolulu celebration during which searchlights, tracer bullets, rockets and flares combined to light up the entire harbor.

More than 40 searchlights were observed at one time.

Comparative calm prevailed in Honolulu.

The city's residents had already expended much of their energy in premature "surrender" celebrations.

## THEFT AT ARNOLD STIFEL HOME IN LADUE; LOSS PUT AT $1700

Underwear, a lamp and a gold mesh bag, valued at a total of $1700, were stolen early last night from the home of Arnold G. Stifel, 9760 Ladue road, Ladue, by thieves who entered through an unseen front door while the Stifel family was absent, it was reported to Ladue police today.

Mrs. Stifel said the family returned about 9 p.m. but did not suspect the house had been entered until this morning when 12 dinner plates, two compotes, the lamp and the bag were discovered missing.

Stifel is president of Stifel, Nicolaus and Co., investment bankers.

## FLAG FROM U. S. EMBASSY IN TOKYO RAISED IN NEW YORK

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—The American flag which was lowered from the American embassy in Tokyo when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, was raised over the Ontario county court house today.

The flag was brought to the United States by H. Merrill Benninghoff, second secretary of the embassy, when he returned with other diplomats in 1942, and was lent to the county War Price and Rationing Board. Benninghoff has been a member of the State Department staff at Washington for the last three years.

## MAN DIES AFTER TRUCK CRASH

Harry Harmeier, a farmer of Route 2, Granite City died this morning at St. Joseph's Hospital of head injuries suffered last night when a truck he was driving collided with another truck on Illinois Highway 111, one mile south of Roxana.

Deputy Coroner Benjamin Stamm said Harmeier was driving a load of straw into Alton, and collided on a viaduct with a truck driven by Alvin Doolin, 19, of Route 2, Granite City. Harmeier was 41 years old.

## SEVEN PROPOSALS LIKELY IN REVISING CONGRESS SETUP

**Committee Changes, Higher Pay Among Probable Recommendations of Joint Group.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Congress, faced with helping shift the nation's gears from war to peace, is pinned itself with engine trouble.

That is the opinion of the joint committee for the reorganization of Congress, which plans to lay blueprints for new streamlining machinery before both houses shortly after the members reconvene from their now-curtailed vacation.

More than a year earlier than is expected, the committee headed by Senator La Follette (Prog-Wis.), has finished its hearings. It listened to 102 witnesses, including 14 senators and 31 representatives.

From the executive branch came 12 officials to offer suggestions. In addition, one state government official, 24 representatives of various private organizations and 20 Congressional employes appeared.

In the light of agreement among the witnesses, the committee probably will fashion its recommendations along these lines:

1. Drastic overhauling of the present committee structure to avoid overlapping jurisdictions. The number of committees to be recommended probably will be less than a score in each chamber. The House now has 48, the Senate 33.

2. Higher salaries for members. Increases ranging from $2500 to $15,000 were suggested. The present salary is $10,000, although house members recently voted themselves a $2500-a-year expense allowance.

3. More adequate staffing for members and committees through technically-trained personnel.

4. Closer liaison between Congress and the executive branch. It was proposed that each department head appoint an assistant to work with Congress.

Also widely favored was a proposal by Representative Kefauver (Dem.), Tennessee, for a "question period" during which officials from the executive branch could be questied pertinently on the floor of each house.

5. More frequent and regular recesses to permit members to maintain a closer touch with home. Senator Willis (Rep.), Indiana, for instance, would designate April, July and August as recess months.

6. Control over lobbyists—such as requiring them to register sponsors and sources of income.

7. Some substitute for the seniority rule. One suggestion heard was for a six-year time limit for committee chairmen.

## STATE BUS INSPECTOR HELD ON SHAKE-DOWN CHARGES

John P. Stoecklin, a bus and truck inspector for the Missouri Public Service Commission, 3139 Potomac street, was arrested yesterday by police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after complaints had been received that he was requesting payment of "penalty money" from drivers of vehicles he stopped.

Gerald Norris, agent in charge of the FBI office here, said one driver said Stoecklin had requested a $10 payment from him after stopping him on the road and examining his extra books, operating permits and other papers. Stoecklin described himself as a representative of the state, and claimed he collected penalties for the Office of Defense Transportation, Norris said the complainant told him.

Norris said a list of 16 names were found in Stoecklin's pockets when he was arrested. Stoecklin said he had received payments from six of them, and was to communicate with the other eight for future payments, Norris said. Stoecklin, a Republican, had been notified his employment by the Public Service Commission was to be terminated Sept. 1, Norris said.

## WAR MISSING, AUTO ON BRIDGE

Police are searching for Herman H. Schnetmeyer, 4206 Delor street, who disappeared Sunday, and whose automobile was found Sunday night parked near the middle of Eads Bridge.

Schnetmeyer, 43 years old, was employed at the East St. Louis relay depot of the Terminal Railroad Association. His wife, Mrs. Helen Schnetmeyer, reported he complained of a headache when he left home Sunday afternoon to go to work. He didn't arrive at the depot.

## Found Hanged

*JAMES DRISKILL*

## BOY, 7, FOUND HANGED AT CITY TRAINING SCHOOL

Continued From Page One.

body hanging from the tree when he went to the orchard to get a pear. He said he summoned Schmidt and they took down the body.

Schmidt corroborated Smith's statement that he was called by Smith and that they took down the body, Adams said.

**Story of Fight.**

Dr. Hines said Lee told him he saw Smith and the Driskill boy fighting late in the afternoon and that Smith choked and kicked the boy as he lay on the ground. He said Smith called him over as he lifted the Driskill boy over his shoulder, Dr. Hines said.

Lee said Smith carried the boy to the pear tree and knotted the youngster's belt about his neck. In one account, Lee said he had nothing to do with the hanging, in another he said he acted as a look-out while Smith hung the Driskill boy to a limb with the belt, and in the third he said he lifted the boy's body while Smith tied the belt to the limb, Dr. Hines said. Lee denied participating in the fight, Dr. Hines added.

Driskill was one of nine children of Mr. and Mrs. William Driskill, 3814 West Park avenue. He and two sisters were admitted to the institution last January. Smith lived at 2208A Benton street; Lee at 3809 Oregon avenue, and Schmidt at 3805A Cote Brilliante avenue.

## RAZING OF BREWERY BUILDING, LONG A LANDMARK, NEARS END

The walls of a six-story brick building at Tenth and Gratiot streets, formerly part of the Wainwright brewery, were dynamited yesterday afternoon as razing of the structure, long a landmark south of Union Station, neared completion. The building is being razed to make way for a truck terminal.

The Midwest Wrecking Co. has been tearing down the old brewery for the last five months, and before the dynamiting yesterday only the walls and a smokestack were left standing. Blasting is to continue today.

The Yellow Transit Co., a trucking concern, purchased the property in 1941 from Hyde Park Breweries, Inc., which had acquired the buildings in the early '20s from the St. Louis Brewing Association. A portion of the property has been retained by Hyde Park for storage purposes.

## RED CROSS ACCEPTS MESSAGES TO AMERICANS HELD BY JAPS

Messages to American prisoners of war and civilian internees held by Japan are now being accepted by all American Red Cross chapters for delivery to those liberated in the "forthcoming operations" in the Far East, Basil O'Connor, national chairman, announced today.

H. F. Kircher, midwestern area manager, said that the messages would be transmitted to Washington and would be sent to the Far East via "Army facilities." Only one message to a person will be accepted, and the length of the message must be confined to space on the Red Cross form used.

## SKEET CHAMPION HELD IN SHOOTING OF STABLE GROOM

**'Only Fooling,' Thought Revolver Was Loaded With Blanks, Says Charles W. Shilkett.**

Logan McDaniels, a Negro groom, was shot and seriously wounded at 6:30 a.m. today by Charles William Shilkett, wealthy St. Louis county sportsman, after Shilkett had fired at least two other shots in various parts of the county. McDaniels was shot at the Westwood Stables on Ballas road south of Ladue road, in the county, where he is employed.

Deputy Sheriff Charles Gordon said Shilkett had been drinking. Shilkett, who lives at 57 Sherwood drive, Webster Groves, is chief claim agent of the midwest division, Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., and the owner of a motion picture theater in Joplin, Mo. He is a widely-known breeder of fine horses and dogs and a champion skeet shooter.

McDaniels was shot with a .38 caliber revolver. Shilkett later said he was "only fooling," and had thought the revolver was inded with blank cartridges. He was being held for questioning at the Sheriff's office in Clayton.

Andy Burger, 20 Countryside lane, Kirkwood, reported to the sheriff's office that Shilkett had called him on the telephone at 6:30 a.m. today and said, "I've already killed one man today; I might as well kill another." Burger said he interpreted the remark as a threat directed at himself.

Louis J. Rosier, 311 Central avenue, Webster Groves, told a Post-Dispatch reporter that Shilkett came to his house at 6:45 a.m., had a second angry telephone conversation with Burger, then fired a shot through the Rosier dining-room window before leaving. Sometime before 8 a.m., Otis Brown said Shilkett arrived at the stables operated by Brown on North Geyer road at Countryside lane in the County, stopped the face of a customer there and fired his revolver into the ground at the customer's feet.

Shilkett arrived at the Westwood Stables in a taxicab, got out and shouted loudly for the owner, Mrs. Helen Crabtree. When she did not reply he walked into one of the barns.

William Mottaet, foreman of the stables, said Chilkett began by cursing him, and jerked his pipe out of his mouth. Shilkett then noticed McDaniels who is 65 years old, and included him in his curses.

Mottaet said Shilkett then took the revolver from his pocket, spilling some cartridges on the floor of the barn as he did so. Mottaet and McDaniels helped pickup the cartridges and Mottaet said Shilkett placed three of them in the chamber of his revolver, pointed the revolver at the Negro and pulled the trigger.

McDaniels was taken to the County Hospital in Clayton, where an emergency operation was performed in an effort to save his life.

## A. S. VIEN JR. FREED ON BOND ON CONFIDENCE GAME CHARGE

Alec S. Vien Jr., former chairman of the East St. Louis War Price and Rationing Board, was released last night on bonds totaling $10,000, pending a preliminary hearing on two warrants charging him with obtaining money through use of a confidence game. His hearing is scheduled for Aug. 17 before Justice of the Peace William Lynn of East St. Louis.

Vien, who was married last July 28, surrendered to police following his return from his honeymoon. He is a real estate dealer, and lives at 1422 North Park drive, East St. Louis.

The warrants charge him with obtaining $500 from a packing house clerk through the sale of two mortgages which were not valid.

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Woman Falls From Window, Dies

(Mrs. Elizabeth Grace, 68 years old, died yesterday of injuries suffered when she fell from a second-story window of her home at 3108A Chippewa street. She lived there with her daughter, Miss Minnie Ingro.


HAY FEVER FILTERS

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# 'TAKE LAST LOOK,' GOERING SAYS AS NAZIS CROSS RHINE

## He and Others in Deep Gloom During Flight to Nuernberg for War Crimes Trials.

By A. J. GOLDBERG

NUERNBERG, Germany, Aug. 14 (AP) — Hermann Goering, Prime von Papen, Joachim von


MERRY'S FINE CARS
MERRY MOTOR CO.


## Casualties

WARDEN
Wounded

KUTBEER
Wounded

Ribbentrop and two members of Hitler's high command, Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, were among 21 Nazis flown here early Sunday morning to wait in the Nuernberg jail for trial this fall on war criminals, it has been disclosed.

Goering, according to men who talk with the Germans from the American interrogation camp in Luxemburg, was the only one of the party to break a spell of deep gloom during the flight.

"Take your last look," the once corpulent Reichsmarschall, who has lost 80 pounds on regular prison fare, told the others as they crossed the Rhine.

Ribbentrop Feigns Sleep.

The Ribbentrop pretended to be asleep during the journey from Mondorf, Luxemburg, in two C-47 transport planes. The once dapper Foreign Minister wore neither hat nor tie.

Goering arrived in Nuernberg wearing his Marshal's uniform stripped of all insignia. It was supposed that he had been stripped of his habit of taking sedatives, having taken a last "keeping off" dose Friday.

Others in the party included Julius Streicher, the Nuernberg Jew-baiter, who was struck; former Gestapo chief Kurt Daluege; Robert Ley, who headed the Nazi labor front, and former Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick.

Alfred Rosenberg, "philosopher of Nazism" and former minister for occupied territories, and Arthur Seyss-Inquart and Hans Frank, Nazi rulers of Holland and Poland, respectively, also were in the party.

Plan to Move Nazis Suggested.

The Nazis have been placed in bare cells in a special section of the Nuernberg jail adjoining the Palace of Justice, where the trials will be held.

Lt. Col. Burton C. Andrus, prison commandant, has been directed to move the Nazis from their present quarters to the Palace of Justice as soon as the trials are ready to begin.

Col. Andrus has refused to permit the Nazis to have razors, belts, neckties or shoelaces, and has ordered that their cells be searched every hour.

Goering, according to Andrus, has been permitted to keep his wedding ring, a gold cigarette case and a gold pencil.

Andrus has also ordered that the Nazis be permitted to keep their dentures, eyeglasses and any medicines they may require.

Col. Andrus has

**Shortage Shuts Paris Newspapers**

PARIS, Aug. 14 (AP) — Afternoon newspapers will not publish here today because of the newsprint shortage, Editor Pierre Lazareff of France Soir said.


RESTYLE Your Old FUR COAT But Our Free Estimate!

Victor FUR CO. CH 7311 1227 OLIVE


# 1000 U.S. Planes Hit Japanese

Continued From Page One.

principal remaining oil target in its mission against petroleum centers.

Five bases dogged by the 58th Wing set fires raging in Iwakuni, population 40,000, and Kanoya, a city of 30,000. The Nakajima aircraft industry has taken over both cities for the manufacture of aircraft parts which feed into an larger factories.

The 21-29 attacks were under way yesterday when the Tokyo radio announced that the enemy would accept the terms of the Potsdam declaration. The crushing assault may have helped goad the Japanese into a decision.

**Big Attack Signalled.**

The enemy had attempted to reach the Fleet with a belated air attack, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported, but 21 of the attacking planes were shot down and none got near the ships.

Meanwhile, the American and British carrier aircraft knocked out 137 parked Japanese planes and struck ground installations a blind blow despite bad, rainy weather on Monday.

Escort engines of Okinawa-based planes left a Japanese heavy cruiser afloat in the water, knocked out all other vessels and gave Japan's southern islands the heaviest pounding ever delivered by the Far East Air Forces against Japan.

On Sunday night United States cruisers and destroyers shelled Japan's Kurile islands.

**Fleet May Be Striking.**

While there was no direct word from Halsey, it was almost certain that his huge force of attack car and British carriers, battleships and cruisers was standing close off Japan, if they weren't actually attacking.

Japanese aircraft made their strongest attempt in weeks to get at the fleet while it was sending off more relays of planes throughout Monday. Halsey made no report of American plane losses, but the Tokyo radio claimed 27 were shot down and others damaged.

Halsey's new increase to 2127 the number of enemy airplanes destroyed or damaged by carrier planes of his Third Fleet and a British Pacific task force in 24 days of July and three of August. His recent includes 1270 in July, 713 last Thursday and Friday and 126 yesterday.

In the same period, his force stroked out 1131 Japanese ships and small craft—1035 of them in July and 96 last Thursday and Friday.

Targets attacked principally Monday were airfields around Tokyo, including Kisarzu, Nagaoka, Utsunomiya, Tateyama and Hamamigura fields.

**Cruiser Stopped Cold.**

The Far East Air Force flyers who participated in the attacks on the enemy heavy cruiser said the vessel appeared to be one of the enemy's largest. It was caught between Korea and Japan by eight patrol bombers, where 500-pound bombs stopped it cold. It did not open fire until the Americans had released their bombs and were well on their way.

Slipping definitely once initial four fighters ranging up to 2000 tons and 10 coastal vessels.

Strikes against the southern islands of Kyushu and Shikoku were delivered by 600 bombers and fighters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Far East air forces Monday.

Only some small buildings remained standing after a bombing of the oldest and military center of Miyazaki on southern Kyushu, observers said. The city was "a sea of flames" after the attack, and smoke towered 10,000 feet over the targets.

**Two U. S. Pilots Lost.**

Three Japanese planes attempting to stop the attackers were shot down. Four American planes were lost, at least two of them to anti-aircraft fire, but two of the pilots were saved.

More than 100 Thunderbolt fighters escorted the bombers over Miyazaki and joined in rocketing and strafing runs. Mitchells and Liberators did the major blasting in the widespread strikes that ranged from Formosa and the Ryukyus to Kyushu, and to Matsuyama on Shikoku. Attack bombers also strafed at Kushiro on southeast Kyushu, starting "great fires."

Thirteenth Air Force Liberators hammered the Nanking aircraft assembly plant on Formosa in a heavy strike. Airdromes of Kanoya, Miyazaki and Miyazaki were among targets of the Kyushu attackers.

**Kurile Attacks.**

The Kurile shelling added targets from which the Japanese might attempt to interfere with Russian operations on the Japanese portion of Sakhalin island, about 800 miles to the west across the sea of Okhotsk.

The cruisers, including the Richmond and Concord, and destroyers bombarded military installations at all three targets. They started raging fires and sank 10 coasters and a submarine chaser in nearby waters.

Store batteries at Kuriles rate as Formosa offered "some opposition, but our forces suffered no damage and no casualties," Nimitz said.

The task force simultaneously studied airfield installations at Suribachi bay and Kataoka cape on Paramushiro, and at Shimushiru, 200 miles south of Paramushiro. These three are the principal airstrips linking the Kuriles naval base on Shimushiru island with the Japanese homeland.

Before the bombardment, the task force swept the Pacific and the Kuriles coasts on the lee of Okhotsk.

The Richmond and the Concord, both old five-stack cruisers, were built at Philadelphia in 1922. The Richmond, captained by H. L. Thomas, served as S. O. Cm. John H. Brown's flagship. The Concord is commanded by Capt. C. A. Bustin.

## BRITISH HAVE 400 SHIPS IN PACIFIC

By JAMES LINDSLEY

ABOARD H.M.S. DUKE OF YORK, AT GUAM, Aug. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—More than 400 ships and 300,000 men make up the combined strength of the British fleet and fleet train in the Pacific, Adm. Sir Bruce Fraser disclosed today.

The commander in chief of the British fleet in the Pacific announced at a press conference aboard this flagship flagship that the battleship H.M.S. Anson, in addition to large carriers and light carriers, would join the fleet.

The Pacific fleet — Formidable, Illustrious, Indefatigable, Victorious and Indomitable — already have been in action in the Pacific along with the battleship King George V and five other warships, including the cruisers Black Prince, Newfoundland and the destroyers Undine, Gaulliet, Grenville, Quiberon and Tenedos.

The destroyer Wager and Whelp escorted the Duke of York from Sydney. Fraser told correspondents that Sydney is the remote ever to take the place of Singapore as the British fleet base.

## 71,000 BYPASSED JAPS IN AUSSIE ZONE

MELBOURNE, Aug. 14 (AP)—There are about 71,000 Japanese troops in the southwest Pacific, says the Australian army—which is busy trying to figure out how to round them all up.

Huge compounds are being constructed in southwest Pacific battle zones. Australian officers expect many enemy troops will surrender quickly and that responsible Japanese commanders will be necessary to help communicate surrender terms verbally to isolated groups.

Fighting already had been reduced to watch-and-see game, with an occasional shot and an occasional flare of leaflets telling the enemy he is beaten.

The army estimates there are 15,000 Japanese in the Solomons area, 10,000 in New Guinea, 47,000 in New Britain, and 9000 in New Ireland.

In Manila, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported Japanese casualties on Bataan had mounted to 6259 dead and captured. Allied ground forces losses were 426 killed, three missing and 1460 wounded.

## 2 GIRLS COLLECT ON 50C BET THAT MAYOR WOULD SEE THEM

Two 16-year-old girls who made a 50-cent wager with their friends that they could have an appointment with Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann, won their wager today.

Miss Rosemary Mitchell, 3711 Grace avenue, and Miss LaVern Fultz, 3524 Minnesota avenue, were given an appointment with the mayor at 11 a.m. after they had written a letter asking if it would be possible for an average citizen to see the city's highest official.

Mayor Kaufmann greeted the girls, inquired about their families and escorted them around his office. He autographed the reply to their letter which had been sent to them by his secretary and gave them such a cigar for their fathers. The girls, who are employed by the Retail Credit Co., 1316 Olive street, said they would keep the cigars as souvenirs.

# ACHESON QUITS POST IN STATE DEPARTMENT

## He Has Been Assistant Secretary in Charge of International Conferences.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Dean Acheson has resigned as assistant Secretary of State, an authoritative source disclosed last night.

The resignation was tendered to Secretary of State Byrnes, and accepted.

Acheson, 51 years old, was the department's assistant secretary for congressional relations and international conferences.

It was his second time in government service. Previously, he had been Under Secretary of the Treasury, under the late President Roosevelt, serving from May to November 1933.

He resigned that office after a dispute with Roosevelt on devaluation of the gold content of the dollar.

At the request of Cordell Hull, then secretary of state, Acheson left his private law practice in 1941 and returned to government service as assistant secretary.

A native of Middletown, Conn., he has made his home in nearby Montgomery County, Md., for the last 20 years.


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La France designs this La Courelle slip in lovely rayon satin. Neat trick for a smooth fit is the sleek midriff cut. White or tearose in junior sizes 9-15.

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For years Wilson's Milk has been recommended by many doctors and hospitals for infant feeding. So when your doctor prescribes this safe, nourishing milk—you can be sure your baby is getting an ex- llent baby food—with sufficient Vitamin D to assure proper, normal growth. When you buy evaporated milk, be sure to get improved Wilson's—with three times the former amount of "sunshine" Vitamin D. Your grocer has it. Look for the familiar blue and white label.

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If you'll look in the windows and on the shelves of your local stores, you'll see many things the Illinois Central brings to your community.

The railroads provide low cost delivery service for most of the merchandise the American people buy and use every day. No other transportation does so much for so many for so little.

W. A. Johnston PRESIDENT

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

## CIO GROUP TO VISIT RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)— The CIO will send a delegation to visit the Soviet Union "at a very early date," President Philip Murray said yesterday.

The invitation to the CIO was extended by Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the group of 10 Soviet trade unionists now visiting the United States as guests of the CIO. Kuznetsov and Murray called on President Truman today.

## TWO JAP "WONDER DRUGS"

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP) — Japanese claimed today their scientists have developed two wonder drugs, "Kuha" and "Shiko," which rapidly are curing thousands of persons buried in air raids. A Domei news agency broadcast said the pills also are good for stiff necks.

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## Decorated for War Service

## SAVED FOUR WOUNDED UNDER FIRE ON LUZON

### Pfc. D. L. McDonald Administered First Aid, Carried Them to Safety.

**Pfc. Donald L. McDonald**, medical corpsman, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action on Luzon. Four men had been wounded and were lying in line of fire from an enemy machine gun. Without regard for his own safety, he crawled through the fire to administer first aid and carried three of the men to safety. Although he was not certain that the fourth man was alive, he made another trip and brought him to cover. Pfc. McDonald is the son of Mrs. Margaret McDonald, 2018 Victor street.

**Lt. Earl A. Fay**, infantry officer, has been awarded Oak Leaf clusters to the Silver Star and Bronze Star for services in Germany. He is the husband of Mrs. Irma Fay, 5620 Sunbury avenue, and the son of Mrs. Donna Gibbons, 238 Prieste avenue, Kirkwood. He also holds the Purple Heart.

**Capt. Don L. Miceli**, counter-intelligence officer with the Fifth Army, has received the Commendation Medal for Merit for services which contributed to expulsion of the Germans from Czechoslovakia. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miceli, 4928 Highland avenue.

**Capt. John F. McCarthy**, an artillery officer, has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre with Silver Star by the French Government for his part in the liberation of France. His mother, Mrs. Helen M. McCarthy, lives at 5301 Hamilton boulevard.

**Lt. Ralph F. Harwood**, navigator of a Superfortress based on Tinian, has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross. His wife, Mrs. Estelle Harwood, lives at 8022 Rosemary lane, Godfrey.

**Maj. William H. Deal**, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace D. Deal, 205 Third boulevard, has received the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in the Philippines.

**Lt. Charles H. Bell** has been awarded the Bronze Star for gallantry in action in Germany. He is the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, 3715 Kenrick street, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bell, 6136A DeTonty street.

**Lt. Leslie J. Herron**, armored division officer, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in Germany. He is the husband of Mrs. Hallie Herron, 7135A Page boulevard, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Herron, 5136A Aubert avenue.

**Lt. Edward J. Riley Jr.** was awarded the Bronze Star for heroism in service when, although wounded himself, he directed enemy fire, permitting his troops to advance. His parents live at 6220 Lenox avenue.

**Tech. Sgt. Walter C. Marvin**, photographer on the Tokyo Rose, the first Superfortress to fly over Tokyo, has been decorated with the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement, his wife, Mrs. Ruth Marvin, 1200 Holly Hills avenue, has been informed. He also holds the Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. Five stationed on Guam, he had previously served in Greenland and Labrador, and North and South Africa. In a recent letter, he wrote that the Bronze Star had been awarded him for his invention of a device to prevent enemy bombs from setting up in extremely low temperatures.

**Sgt. Arthur M. Hessler**, Army engineer, has received the Bronze Star for meritorious services in Holland and Germany. His wife, Mrs. Louise Hessler, lives at 3112 Wisconsin avenue, and his mother, Mrs. Betty Hessler, at 3116 Cherokee street.

**Sgt. Fred Muir**, member of an armored unit, has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in Germany. Shortly after the German surrender he met his brother, Sgt. Kenneth Muir, 4120 Baltimore avenue, Overland, whose award of the Bronze Star previously had been reported. The two sergeants are the sons of John W. Muir of Robertsville, Mo.

**Lt. Henry M. Eisenbeis**, pilot with a bomber group in the Southwest Pacific, has received the Air Medal. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Eisenbeis, 2 Rosemont Park, Clayton.

**Staff Sgt. Leonard F. Bergard**, ball-turret gunner on a Liberator bomber based in the Philippines, has received the Air Medal with an Oak Leaf Cluster. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Bergard, live at 3611 Bacon avenue.

**Sgt. Robert J. Baughn**, member of an artillery unit, has received the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in the European area of war. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Baughn, live at 5404A Morganford road.

**Cpl. Charles W. Sluka**, a radio operator on a C-47 based in India, has received the Air Medal. He is the husband of Mrs. Diane Sluka, 6211 Baker place, and the son of Mrs. Marie Sluka, 3810 Ridge street.

FUR COATS $30 Restyled FRED BUHLINGER, Furrier Grad Bldg., 6th & Locust, GE. 8181

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Today! The gin you've waited 3 years to enjoy!

Gin of pre-war quality made from pre-war *imported* botanicals

1 Today Hiram Walker brings you gin made with the same imported herbs, roots and berries used in the making of Hiram Walker's pre-war gin.

2 And remember, between Repeal and Pearl Harbor Americans bought more Walker-made gin than any other kind.

Today, you can once again enjoy the pleasure of *real*, pre-war quality gin.

For Hiram Walker's Gin is made not only to pre-war formula . . . ***but from pre-war imported botanicals which are unobtainable today.***

The reason we *now* have these rare botanicals, like cassia from China and coriander from Czechoslovakia, is this: Prior to the war it was our policy to purchase these botanicals in the best crop years and far in excess of our annual requirements. This enabled us always to have on hand a treasured reserve.

***When we suspended gin distilling in favor of war production in February 1942, this priceless reserve was carefully preserved and sealed away.***

Today, it's these pre-war, imported botanicals that give Hiram Walker's Gin its real, pre-war quality. The quality which, between Repeal and Pearl Harbor, led Americans to buy more Walker-made gin than any other kind.

90 proof. Distilled from 100% American grain
Hiram Walker & Sons Inc., Peoria, Ill.
Copr. 1945

Choicest coriander from Czechoslovakia . . . prize Valencia peel from Spain . . . cassia from China . . . these and all the other rare herbs, roots, and berries used in making Hiram Walker's Gin today come from a supply imported before the war.

$3.05 4/5 QT. $1.92 Pint

HIRAM WALKER'S GIN

HIRAM WALKER'S Distilled London Dry GIN

RUBBER BANDS
For Immediate Delivery
No. 64 50c No. 117 $1.50
SKINNER & KENNEDY MA. 4212

BREAKFAST DOWNTOWN
FE ROOSEVELT
54c

BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS

## DRIVER OF CAB THAT HIT MAN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

A warrant charging Robert L. Venable, 5077a Potomac street, with manslaughter by a motor vehicle in the death of Richard McKinney was issued yesterday by the St. Louis county prosecuting attorney's office.

McKinney was struck by a taxicab driven by Venable in the 6200 block of South Broadway last Sunday. He lived at 6313 Pennsylvania avenue.

Carl D. McDaniel, 6726 Clarke avenue, Lemay, driver of another taxicab which collided with Venable's just before McKinney was hit, was charged in warrants with reckless driving and being under age to operate a vehicle for hire. McDaniel is 20 years old.

# TRUMAN TO ASK FOR EXTENSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY

### Says It Should Be 'More Perfect Instrument' — Total Payments in Decade About 9 Billion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—This country's social security program enters its eleventh year with a presidential pledge to ask Congress for action to make it "a more perfect instrument."

President Truman made the promise on an anniversary statement last night. The Social Security Board at the same time announced that its payments during the last decade have approximated nine billion dollars with 1,200,000 persons now receiving cash benefits. Receipts from employer-employee contributions have covered $21,487,000,000.

Truman said that "while we have made progress we still have a long way to go," adding that "we should lose no time in making of our social security Act a more perfect instrument for the maintenance of economic security throughout this country."

"I expect to present to the Congress specific recommendations looking toward this objective," he added.

As of Aug. 1, Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board, said in the agency's tenth annual report, approximately 190,000 persons were received weekly unemployment compensation payments, rather as many as on V-E day.

Benefits averaged $18 a week, he said.

### Text of Statement.

The text of Truman's statement:

"In a world still at war it is well that we pause to celebrate one of the great peacetime achievements of the American people, namely, the enactment of the Social Security Act. It is only 10 years ago that this act became law. For in this brief period of time social security has become an essential part of the American way of life.

"We have a right to be proud of the progress we have already made in this field. We have a national system of old-age and survivors insurance under which 45,000,000 workers are insured not only for old-age annuities but also for monthly benefits to their wives, children, and dependent parents in case of the worker's death. Already there are well over one million beneficiaries actually receiving monthly checks under this insurance system.

"We have a nationwide unemployment insurance system brought about by Federal action but administered by the states, under which 25,000,000 million workers are provided some protection against wage loss due to involuntary unemployment.

"We have provided Federal grants-in-aid to the states to enable them to pay cash assistance to the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children. Today two and three-quarter million men, women and children are receiving this assistance. In addition, there are other provisions of the social security act which promote child welfare and public health.

### Further Objectives.

"But while we have made progress we still have a long way to go before we can truthfully say that our social security system furnished the people of this country adequate protection. Therefore, we should lose no time in making of our social security act a more perfect instrument for the maintenance of economic security throughout this country.

"I expect to present to the Congress specific recommendations looking toward this objective.

"A sound system of social security requires careful consideration and preparation. Social security works of the same is not a dole or a device for giving everybody something for nothing. True social security must consist of rights which are earned rights—guaranteed by the law of the land. Only that kind of social security is worthy of the men and women who have fought and are now fighting to preserve the heritage and the future of America."

## Flashes of Life

### Sugared His Mules.

STILWELL, Okla.—Mrs. Steve Dauter had a new recipe problem to cope with yesterday—a hungered who didn't read the label.

Farmer Dauter went to the pantry to get salt for his livestock, grabbed a likely container and distributed its contents to his mules. The animals licked up the offering and waited for more.

Dauter made a second trip to the pantry, where Mrs. Dauter informed him that he had mistakenly given away her reserve supply of sugar.

### Mumps at 88.

WILLARVILLE, Mo.—Mrs. Elmore Cole had nursed three generations of children through the mumps—but never had them herself.

Now at the age of 88, she is recovering from an attack of the childhood disease.

### All Out on Home Front.

MILWAUKEE—Early shoppers had cleared out L. G. Blatt's meat counters when an elderly woman entered the market.

"Have you any beef?" she asked.

"No, I'm sorry," Blatt said.

"Any pork?"

"No, I'm sorry."

"Any lamb?"

"No, I'm sorry."

"I just wanted to hear you say that," the woman said with a laugh. "I don't have any red points either."

## V-J DAY WILL END CENSORING OF U. S. NEWS SENT ABROAD

### Censor Byron Price's Office Ready 'to Go Out of Business.'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Censorship of news from the United States to Europe, Latin America and Asia, will end one hour after President Truman announces victory over Japan, the Office of Censorship said yesterday.

"We will go out of business after that," said Byron Price, director of censorship.

Since the beginning of the war all news going to foreign countries from the United States has been subject to censorship by the Government.

The elimination of wartime censorship will include cable communications as well as wireless.

The United States press and radio have submitted to voluntary censorship during the war.

### Falls From Fourth Floor, Unhurt.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14 (AP).—Irene Oliver, 3 years old, fell from a fourth floor window of her home to the sidewalk yesterday but only her doll was a casualty. She had it in her arms and crushed it in landing. Her fall was broken by two wires 12 feet above the walk.

COME IN AND SEE IT!—
THE AMAZING NEW
SONOTONE "600"
A NEW POWER OF HEARING BELIEVED FOR—AND BETTER EFFECT—ANY HEARING DEFECT.
SONOTONE
812 Olive St. 1102 Arcade Bldg.
CE. 1799
OF ST. LOUIS
SONOTONE The Name of Hearing

Downright Good!
Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
"THE GRAINS ARE GREAT FOODS" W. K. Kellogg
Kellogg's Corn Flakes bring you nearly all the protective food elements of the whole grain declared essential to human nutrition.
Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

IN MILLIONS OF HOMES
Renuzit Renews-it
Dip and Rinse!
There's a happy team—dip and rinse, dip and rinse! And it's such an easy, wonderful way to dry clean so many, many things! Certainly, do your own dry cleaning right at home! It's quick, it's thorough and it's safe! Remember—RENUZIT "Renews-it"! At your nearest Drug, Food, Paint, Hardware or Department Store.
America's Largest Selling French Dry Cleaner
Only 49c Gal.—2-Gal. Cans, $1.29
RENUZIT
FRENCH DRY CLEANER

SCRUGGS VANDERVOORT BARNEY
NINTH TO TENTH • OLIVE TO LOCUST

Attractive and Useful Additions to Your
LINEN CLOSET

SEECO SPRING COVER
Durable, sanitary cover protects mattresses from wear and dust. Of asbestoid sulphate, it's a perfect base for inner springs. 39x75x8x8x75. $5.00

Comfortable Bed Pillows filled with down and duck feathers and reprocessed sanitary down. Full or thin down filling. 20x27, each, $4.95

SUMMER COMFORTS
A charming print patchwork pattern in gold and rose chintz covers the fluffy cotton filling of these summery comforters. Size 72x84. $4.49

All-Wool Blankets in solid colors, bound in rayon satin. Size 72x84. $9.95

GAY PRINT TABLECLOTHS
Good quality, washable muslin cloths for breakfast nooks and dinettes. Fancy rose or turquoise centers, floral or bouquet borders. 49x49. 98c

4-Pc. Plastic-coat Table Mat Set in lovely shades of blue, green, red or ivory. 8-Set. $1.19

STARTEX PRINTED TOWELS
Very absorbent towels for drying hands or dishes. They have a print pattern with red borders. Size 17x32.
6 for $1.00

Big Magic Window Cloth, each 39c
Red and Blue stripe Terry Bath Mitts, each 29c

Fifth Linens—Second Floor

THE ROCK ISLAND LINES

*Cordially Invites*

THE PEOPLE OF ST. LOUIS

*To Inspect Two of Their New*

TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING EQUIPPED

LIGHTWEIGHT BOX CARS

**Wednesday, August 15th, 7:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.,**

**on Track No. 2, Union Station, St. Louis**

* * *

**These new lightweight Timken Roller Bearing equipped cars, using The Standard Car Truck Company's high speed freight car truck, were designed by the Railroad Department of the Reynolds Metals Company and built by the Mt. Vernon Car Company.**

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OTTO J. STUMPF

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Dotson & Shurtleff
Exclusively Opticians

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CLEANING • REPAIRING • RELINING
LOW SUMMER RATES
Open Mondays 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
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FURRIER
WASHINGTON AT TENTH (1)

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with "Do-More"
POSTURE CHAIRS
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GRAND-STAFF BALDWIN KIMBALL Other Fine Pianos
PIANOS $295
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# AFL URGES GREEN LIGHT FOR PLANTS ON RECONVERSION

## Favors Immediate Priorities for Machinery to Speed Transition and Cut Unemployment.

By SPENCER R. McCULLOCH
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The American Federation of Labor wants government to give industry the green light. Union manufacturers are given immediate priorities to procure machinery, the reconversion period after V-J day will be longer than anticipated and the unemployment problem far worse, the AFL executive council asserts.

The council, which was completing its quarterly session today, says returning veterans will find it hard to get jobs. Until reconversion is completed and industry resumes large-scale peacetime production unemployment is bound to be widespread, the council points out.

In order to help the veterans obtain "an even break" the council adopted yesterday a nationwide program to assist them. It directed all central labor councils affiliated with the AFL, to set up special committees to help veterans get jobs. All affiliated unions were urged to seek agreements with employers to provide for "the rehiring and employment of veterans on a fair and equitable basis."

### Policy on Veterans.

The AFL will support legislation to amend veterans educational and training opportunities, to aid them to buy homes or start in business, and to provide them with the highest practical standards of unemployment compensation, it was announced. It is the policy of the AFL, to grant members in the services accumulated seniority just as though they had remained continuously in their jobs. Most of the larger unions waive collection fees for veterans.

Members of the council make no secret of the apprehension for the near future and their impatience at what they regard as unnecessary governmental delays in speeding the reconversion program. They cite instances of priority applications tossed about from bureau to bureau and nothing done.

"We are very impatient," William Green, president of the federation, said. "For it is vital that the period of unemployment during reconversion be as short as possible. Even if government had given industry the green light some time ago there would still be unemployment. As it is, we must have immediate action. Industry must be able to have the peacetime machinery ready to begin civilian production at the earliest possible moment.

"It is of tremendous importance that our government should rise to new heights to face the reconversion issue."

### Hollywood Dispute Stand.

The council held a long hearing yesterday on the Hollywood jurisdictional dispute which has caused a strike that has hampered motion picture production for five months.

It is reported as probable that the council will recommend that the local convention revoke the charter of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes. Richard F. Walsh of New York, its president, has been issuing charters to painters and carpenters. The council previously ordered him to cancel such unauthorized charters. He sought to justify himself yesterday by stating he was seeking to carry out contracts with employers and expressed a willingness to discuss the jurisdictional argument with representatives of the carpenters and painters unions. A previous discussion led nowhere.

## PAINTINGS GOERING SWAPPED IN FLORENCE ARE SEIZED

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Italian news agency A.N.S.A. said today that Florence authorities had seized a collection of French paintings, worth about $1,500,000, which Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was said to have given a Florence collector in exchange for works of Italian Renaissance masters.

The seized works included paintings by Corneau, Renoir, Manet and other famous artists, A.N.S.A. said. It declared authorities now were attempting to determine "the difficult question of ownership."

The Senate
Restaurant & Cocktail Lounge
ORV. GREEN and HIS TRIO

COOL DRINKS
Hofbrau
HOTEL MAYFAIR
AIR CONDITIONED

Frances Faye
Chez Chase
LARRY MARKER'S orchestra
Starlight Roof

Georgie TAPPS
BILL BAIRD
Dick Scott's ORCHESTRA
CRYSTAL TERRACE
Dark place

"PLINK PLANK PLUNK"
CIRCUS SNACK BAR
Forest Park
4500 WEST PINE

Photoplays
The Piccadilly
ORGAN MELODIES by ROSS MALVELAND
MELBOURNE

MUNICIPAL OPERA
NIGHTLY 8:30
BITTERSWEET

SHOWBOAT
GOLDEN ROD PRESENTS
THE SHOWBOAT
Foot of Grand Blvd.

Photoplays
TODAY ONLY!
ON STAGE IN PERSON!
BACK TO BATAAN
JOHN WAYNE
SEE:
THE MAGIC OF FAITH!
JOE BROWN IN "ELMER"
ROLLS ROYCE VS. FORD!
FABULOUS BIRDWELL RANCH!
AND MORE, MORE
MORE!
"TWO O'CLOCK COURAGE"
TODAY! OPENS 12 NOON!
FOX

NORTHSIDE
ESQUIRE • VARSITY
RITZ
LAST DAY!
JUDY GARLAND • ROBT. WALKER
"THE CLOCK"
JIM DAVIS • NINA FOCH
"I LOVE A MYSTERY!"
TOMORROW—2 SMASH HITS
WOMAN OF FIRE AND FAME!
In a Wild Adventure Story of the West!
In Technicolor
SALOME Where She Danced
YVONNE DeCARLO
RED CAMERON • DAVID BRUCE
WALTER SLEZAK • ALBERT DEKKER
Marjorie Gateson
Photoplays
UPTOWN
PETER LAWFORD • JUNE LOCKHART
"SON OF LASSIE"
"EVE KNEW HER APPLES"
The Pan Americana
PLUS—A MERRY-GO-LATIN MUSICAL!

HEAR THE TAYLORS
TONIGHT, 7:45
SHAW AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH
Shaw & Tower Grove
Preach, Sing, Whistle, Play
7 Churches Co-operating
Last Week—Good Free Seats
Air-Cooled Auditorium. Come!

SUMMER SPECIAL
LEARN TO DANCE QUICKLY
10 LESSON COURSE $5
SAVE 33⅓%
WESTMINSTER HALL 3806 OLIVE FR. 8811
THIS OFFER GOOD FOR LIMITED TIME

VILLAGE BARN
3656 WASHINGTON
Opens Sat., Aug. 18
• BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS •

CHAIN OF ROCKS Amusement Park
SWIM - DANCE
ROLLER SKATE
New Restaurant and Bar
Chicken Steak and Fish Dinners

AMBASSADOR • PREVIEW TONITE 8:30!
'A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS!'
LAST DAY! 'JUNIOR MISS!' 'EASY TO LOOK AT!'
A THOUSAND AND ONE TECHNICOLOR SPLENDORS!
A THOUSAND AND ONE TENDER KISSES!
ABDULLAH ... A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING!
Columbia's
A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS
Evelyn Keyes • Phil Silvers • Adele Jergens
with CORNEL WILDE
Screen Play by Wilfred H. Pettis, Richard English, Jack Henley
Produced by SAMUEL BISCHOFF • Directed by ALFRED E. GREEN
PLUS!
GAY FUN-FILLED MUSICAL COMEDY!
Joan Fraser • Jimmy Lloyd • Jane Woodbury
"TEN CENTS A DANCE!"
STARTS WED.!
OPENS 10 A. M.
Cool AMBASSADOR Cool
MISSOURI
Betty Hutton • John Hall
"THE CORN IS GREEN"
Dorothy McGuire • Joseph Cotten • Broderick Crawford
"ALONG CAME JONES!"
SHUBERT
MID-WEST PREMIERE AT REGULAR PRICES!
DANNY KAYE - "WONDER MAN!" (TECHNICOLOR)
ST. LOUIS • TONITE 8:35!
PREVIEW
"SALTY O'ROURKE!"
LAST DAY! "EAST SIDE OF HEAVEN" "IMITATION OF LIFE"
WED! ST. LOUIS
ALAN LADD • Brian Donlevy
"SALTY O'ROURKE!"
SONNY TUFTS • Marjorie Lord • Barbara Britton
"BRING ON THE GIRLS!"
Loew's STATE
SECOND BIG WEEK
DAN JOHNSON Esther WILLIAMS
THRILL OF A ROMANCE
with LAURITZ MELCHIOR • TOMMY DORSEY
Loew's ORPHEUM
NOW'S Big Twin Hits!
"TWICE BLESSED"
"BEWITCHED"
with Phyllis Thaxter
EMPRESS
3 BIG PICTURES
TONIGHT—11:30 A. M.
SON OF LASSIE
Peter Lawford • June Lockhart
Donald Crisp
Plus Merry Musical With a Funny Twist!
Ann Miller • William Wright
"EVE KNEW HER APPLES"
LAST DAY!
Pat O'Brien • Carole Landis • George Murphy
"HAVING WONDERFUL CRIME"
Ronald Reagan • Peggy Ryan
"PATRICK THE GREAT"
FREE PARKING
ART THEATRE
Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen
Stars of "Eadshot" in
"THUNDER ROCK!"
TONITE AT 7:10 and 9:00 P. M.
WILL ROGERS
Spencer Tracy
A. E. Hepburn
"WITHOUT LOVE"

Guaranteed New
CHICAGO ROLLER SKATES
WONDERLAND
5425 EASTON AV. RD. 2940

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Featuring ELLIE SAMUEL'S Music
Chicken, Steak & Italian Dinners
OPEN NIGHTLY EXCEPT MON.

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FANCHON & MARCO
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GRANADA HI-POINTE LINDELL
RICHMOND RIO TIVOLI UNION
George RAFT • Joan BENNETT • Vivian BLAINE • Peggy Ann GARNER
'NOB HILL!'
(Technicolor)
Joel McCREA Gail RUSSELL
'THE UNSEEN!'
(8:40 ONLY!)

AVALON
Pat O'BRIEN, 'HAVING WONDERFUL CRIME!' (8:40)
Donald O'CONNOR, Peggy RYAN, 'PATRICK THE GREAT!'
SHENANDOAH WEST END SHADY OAK
Fred MacMURRAY, Jean LESLIE, June HAVER
'MURDER HE SAYS' (8:30) 'MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK' (Extra)
OLSEN & JOHNSON, '100 MEN AND A GIRL' (8:40)
Extra! 'THE FLEET THAT CAME TO STAY!'
WASHINGTON Granite (1) Wash. Ave. 'Where Do We Go From Here?' Mary Beth Hughes, 'The Great Flamarion'
AUBERT Aubert Prairie Action in Color! 'WILDFIRE!' Marsha HUNT, 'SIDNEY OF THE SARONG!'
CAPITOL Olive & Taylor Open 12 Noon
GRAVOIS Jefferson & Gravois
KINGSLAND Kingsland & Natural Bridge
VICTORY Easton & Taylor
Turhan BEY Maria MONTEZ
'SUDAN!' (color)
Turhan BEY Susanna FOSTER
'FRISCO SAL!'
COLUMBIA Delmar Boulevard
COOLED BY REFRIGERATION!
Glenn VANGELLE in SCHOOL 'I'M FROM ARKANSAS!'
John CARRADINE, 'BLUEBEARD!'
FLORISSANT Grand & Florissant
James LYDON, 'STRANGE ILLUSION!' Jacqueline WOMACK, 'THOSE GOOD OLD GALS!'
IVANHOE Hampton and Bamberger
Lynne FULLER, 'KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY!' Pat PARRISH, 'LET'S GO STEADY!'
LAFAYETTE Lafayette & Jefferson
MAFFITT Vandeventer and St. Louis
PAGEANT Gravois & Kingshighway
Betty GRABLE Dick HAYMES
DIAMOND HORSESHOE!
(Technicolor)
Lynn BARI, Freddie Ann BURR
'WHAT A BLONDE!'
MANCHESTER Manchester & Kingshighway
Brad ALPHIN, 'OBJECTIVE BURMA!' Charles Coburn 'HOUSE OF FEAR!'
MAPLEWOOD Manchester & Kingshighway
Rose M. Gray, 'The Man Who Walked Alone!' Splitdale, Market, 'Tillie's a Pearl!'
POWHATAN Gravois & Broadway
Randolph Scott, 'Gun to My Co-Pilot!' Gravois & Broadway, Sportsmen's Paradise!
ROXY Lindenwood near Natural Bridge
Last Day
R. SCOTT, 'BELLE OF THE YUKON!' (cont.) A ROYAL SCANDAL!
SHAW Shaw near Virginia
Maria GORDON, 'A SONG TO REMEMBER!' (Color) Lynn MORRIS, 'A GUY, A GAL AND A PAL!'
YALE Yeatman near Hodiamont
Brad ALPHIN, Noreen NILS, 'OBJECTIVE BURMA!' Virginia LANGFORD, Wally BROWN, 'GIRL RUSH!'
Keep Faith With Our Fighters
Today's Photo Play Index
Buy War Bonds for Keeps
APOLLO Taylor & Wesley
'THE WOMAN IN THE WINDOW'
MELBA Grand & Olive
MICHIGAN Michigan & Grand
CINDERELLA Lindell & Taylor
'HORN BLOWS AT MIDNIGHT'
'HOTEL BERLIN'
VIRGINIA Virginia & Gravois
LEMAY Lemay Ferry
STUDIO Gravois near Kingshighway
SAVOY Gravois near Ohio
SOUTHWAY Gravois & Broadway
NORMANDY Natural Bridge near Hodiamont
O'FALLON Florissant & O'Fallon
BADEN Broadway & Taylor
ASHLAND Ashland & Broadway
PAULINE Florissant & Clarkson
'A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN'
'A GUY, A GAL, A PAL'
QUEENS Kingshighway & Cote Brilliante
BREMEN Bremen & Union
SALISBURY Union & Delmar
ONE COMPLETE SHOW — JENNIFER JONES
'THE SONG OF BERNADETTE' Mon. at 8:30
Jane Wyatt, Lee Bowman, 'The Gang's All Here'
ROBIN Robin & Delmar
JANET Grand & Finney
LOWELL Lowell & Broadway
BRIDGE Natural Bridge & Union
MELVIN Union & Chamberlain
BEVERLY Hampton & Delmar
Fredric March, Joan Bennett, 'TRADE WIND' Laura Gray, Grant Withers, 'GIRL WHO DARED'
'SHOW BOAT' SEGMENT and CARTOON
OVERLAND Overland, Mo.
Sidney TOLER, 'BLACK MAGIC!' Bob MITCHUM, Anne JEFFREYS, 'NEVADA!'
'HALF WAY TO HEAVEN' and CARTOON
OSAGE Kirkwood, Mo.
HELD OVER! Noreen NILS • Virginia LANGFORD • Wally BROWN 'A SONG TO REMEMBER' IN COLOR
Lynn MORRIS, Eddie HUNTER, 'A GUY, A GAL, A PAL'
OZARK Webster Groves, Missouri
Pat O'BRIEN • George MURPHY • Carole LANDIS
'HAVING WONDERFUL CRIME'
Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan, Frances Dee, 'PATRICK THE GREAT'
DRIVE-IN Manchester Rd.
Tom JOHNSON Lionel BARRYMORE
'Between 2 Women'
Lexington Lexington & Union
Eddie BRACKEN Betty HUTTON
'Miracle of Morgan's Creek'
Anne BAXTER • John HODIAK
'Sunday Dinner for a Soldier'
LYRIC Lindell & Vandeventer
'CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE'
'SWEETHEARTS OF THE U. S. A.'
ARCADE Arcade & Hodiamont
Macklind Macklind & Tower Grove
ARMO Arsenal & Broadway
McNAIR Broadway & Lansdowne
Compton Compton & Arsenal
PALM Palm & Kingshighway
FAIRY Fairy & Arsenal
Plymouth Plymouth & Grand
PRINCESS Princess & Cherokee
MILWAY Milentz & Hampton
RIVOLI Rivoli & Cherokee
'Song of The Open Road'
'GIRL IN THE CASE'
KING BEE King & Jefferson
U. CITY Delmar & Trinity
Kirkwood Kirkwood & Argonne
Webster Webster & Gellhorn
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Dust Storm in Central Kansas.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 14 (AP)—A dust storm rolled across central Kansas from the west yesterday. Visibility here was cut to a block.


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# HANNEGAN TAKING DIRECT CONTROL OF PARTY IN MISSOURI

## Navy Is Elected Chairman in Preparation for the 1946 Election Campaign.

By CURTIS A. BETTS
State Political Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 14—The selection today of Richard R. Navy, Jefferson City banker, as chairman of the Democratic State Committee, put the party's state organization under the direct control of Robert E. Hannegan, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in preparation for an epic political battle in Missouri next year.

Both President Truman and Hannegan are Missourians, and Hannegan is determined that in the next election Missouri shall give strong Democratic guns. Looking forward to 1948, when Truman will run again, the Republicans are determined that there shall be a Republican victory. It is virtually certain that the state organizations of both parties will be amply supplied with funds by the national committees, and that both committees will send their best speakers into the state.

Navy is assistant to Hannegan in his capacity of national chairman. The two have long worked in close harmony. Navy is an

## Drowned

MATHIAS SCHNEIDER

MICHAEL CONN

astute politician and has demonstrated ability as an organizer.

**Fast ends Easy West.**

The State Committee session was preceded by a luncheon at the Missouri Hotel at which Senator Frank P. Briggs and Gov. Donnelly made brief talks.

As chairman, Navy succeeds Sam Weir of Springfield, who resigned while appointed United States Attorney in Kansas City.

Shaping up of the state organization under Navy makes certain to certain the renomination of Senator Briggs, who was appointed by Gov. Donnelly to succeed Truman when he became Vice-president. Navy consistently supported the Governor in his several campaigns for State Senator in the Jefferson City district, and actively supported him for the nomination for Governor.

Whether Briggs will have opposition is uncertain now, but it would appear that with the backing of the President of the United States, the chairmen of the Democratic national and state committees and Gov. Donnelly there would be little doubt that Briggs could defeat almost anybody who might enter the race against him. In addition, Briggs has real personal strength, and so far has not started his fire in the Senate.

**Clark Still Likely to Run.**

Although a number of prominent Democrats say that former Senator Bennett Champ Clark, who was appointed for reconsideration by former Attorney General Roy McKittrick last year, has told them that he expected to be a candidate, the general opinion is that he will not again make the race.

Notwithstanding the fact that Clark and Hannegan served the senatorial incumbent for Truman in 1940 by last-minute work with party committeemen in St. Louis, Clark has no close standing with the President, who has been quoted as having said that "when he entered the Senate Clark treated him like a stepchild." As to political obligation to Clark, the President is said to feel that Clark's work in the 1940 campaign was dictated more by hatred for former Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, opponent of Truman in the race, than by love for Truman.

Without organization support, Clark could not expect to make much headway in another campaign for Senator, and quite definitely the organization is lined up with Briggs. It is even possible that Briggs will have no opposition for renomination. McKittrick, who was defeated by former Gov. Forrest C. Donnell, has been taken care of with a $7000 job in the Department of Justice in Washington.

An effort to obtain support for J. V. Conroy of New Madrid for the statewide ticket, which was begun in southeast Missouri several weeks ago, made little headway.

## WLB ALLOWS PAY FOR TIME OFF TO CELEBRATE V-J DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The War Labor Board today lifted the lid on pay for time not worked—if the boss wants to allow a holiday for V-J celebration.

The board said that following an official announcement of Japanese surrender employers may:

Excuse employes from work without loss in pay for V-J day or such holiday period as may be specified by presidential proclamation and, in addition, for a period not exceeding eight working hours which may intervene between the official announcement and the period so specified by presidential proclamation.

Consider the regularly scheduled hours not worked by employes so excused during such periods as hours worked for the purpose of computing overtime or premium pay.

Compensate employes who are required to work during such a period at rates equivalent to the rates paid by the employer for work performed on any other holiday recognized by the employer, or grant compensatory time off.

**Norma Ketchel Gets Divorce.**

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Norma Ketchel, 33 years old, parent machine tycoon, obtained a divorce from Townsend Ketchel, 35, yesterday. She testified that he was "extremely jealous because of the great difference in our ages." Ketchel is the son of the founder of the Ketchel department store in Chicago.

# YOUTH'S BODY FOUND IN WESTLAKE POOL

## Mathias Schneider, 16, Farm Worker, Believed to Have Drowned Sunday.

The body of Mathias Schneider, 16 years old, a farm worker, was found in Westlake Park pool, St. Charles and Natural Bridge roads, St. Louis County, yesterday. Apparently he had drowned Sunday.

Schneider, son of Mrs. Amaline Schneider of Jefferson City, lived with George Frank, a farmer, at McKelvey and Old St. Charles roads, St. Louis county. He had gone to the Westlake Park pool to swim Sunday evening. The pool was closed yesterday. The body was discovered by Oliver Gaines, a bookkeeper at the park.

Earlier yesterday Michael Conn, 6, son of Marine Cpl. Sargent Conn and Mrs. Irene Conn, 6301 Cleveland avenue, was drowned in a lake at Shaw's Garden, where he had been playing with a 4-year-old boy. Cpl. Conn is stationed in the South Pacific.

## CHECKS TO ESTRANGED WIFE OF MAIMED VETERAN STOPPED

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Superior Judge Edwin A. Robson yesterday issued an injunction restraining Mrs. Henrietta Hack, 28 years old, from collecting any further allotments from her husband, Cpl. Stanley Hack, 31, who lost both legs when he stepped on a mine in Germany April 6.

Cpl. Hack, now convalescing in the McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, Tex., two weeks ago filed suit for divorce, charging his wife with adultery. At the same time, he filed a $50,000 alienation of affections suit against Alvin C. Schupp, his former employer.

Thomas A. Green, counsel for Cpl. Hack, said Schupp employed Mrs. Hack as a typist when her husband went into the service. Mrs. Hack also was recruited


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from disposing of any furniture or use of a joint bank account. Stock asked for the return of $5,000 which he said his wife had received as alimony and gifts from him since he entered the service. Green said Stock may suffer the loss of his left hand in addition to his legs.


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# 6000 STILL IDLE FROM WILDCAT STRIKES IN AREA

**St. Louis Car Walkout Breaks Agreement, Says Edward B. Meissner, Company Head.**

About 6000 workers were idle today in the St. Louis industrial area because of continuing wildcat strikes.

The most recent walkout started yesterday at the St. Louis Car Co. and affected 1100 men. It was preceded by a stikown in the sheet metal department where 50 workers protested a lack of helpers.

Edward B. Meissner, company president, in a letter to the CIO United Steel Workers of America, Local 1051, said the stoppage was in violation of an agreement signed last week stating that the local would consult personally with him prior to any contemplated walkout.

No grievance was filed with the company before the strike, Meissner's letter said. He said the company will not negotiate with the union until work has been resumed.

An officer of the union said the strike was unauthorized. He said the sheet metal workers objected to having to do their own labor work. This work, he added, means they have to spend more time on an operation which is costly to them because they are paid on a piecework basis.

The union said it hoped to schedule a meeting with Meissner later today.

More than 2000 CIO steel workers were out at the Granite City and East St. Louis plants of the American Steel Foundries, revised estimates by officers of the steel workers' union said. They stopped work yesterday, along with workers at the company's plants elsewhere throughout the East and Midwest, in protest against the management's failure to negotiate a contract as specified by the National War Labor Board.

Union officers alleged that the company was not willing to provide veterans with the benefits specified in the G.I. Bill of Rights. They charged the company with continued "bad faith" in bargaining.

Monsanto Chemical Co. officers told strikers at its Monsanto plant that continued work stoppages might cause the company "to divert future expansion or even some present operations to other locations." Approximately 1200 are on the city payroll of the company's disciplinary discharge of eight workers who, it has maintained, were the ringleaders of a recent walkout resulting from a jurisdictional dispute.

Other strikes, affecting about 600 workers, continued against the Mallinckrodt Ordnance Reclamation Center, operated by the George A. Fuller Co.; American Car & Foundry Co., 2000 De Kalb street; American Smelting & Refining Co., near Alton, and 25 refrigeration contractors.

# BILL TO END DRAFT PROMISED IN BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE

**May Says He Will See Truman on Action Releasing Men Already in the Armed Forces.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Chairman May (Dem.), Kentucky, of the House Military Committee today called for an immediate halt to draft inductions with the fall of Japan and the earliest possible release of men already drafted.

May said in an interview he would introduce as soon as Congress reconvenes next month legislation to end all draft calls. One senator similar bills before both houses. Senator Langer (Rep.), North Dakota, announced last night he would act similarly in the Senate.

May added he also plans to discuss with President Truman the subject of early action to declare hostilities at an end for the purpose of the Selective Service Act.

Such a declaration, he said, would mean that inducted men would be discharged not later six months after its effective date.

Under provisions of the draft act, men must serve for the duration of hostilities plus six months. Army legal authorities said the six months can only start on conclusion of a peace treaty, or a presidential proclamation ending the war or by a joint resolution of Congress.

It was almost three years after Armistice day in 1918 that Congress officially declared World I hostilities ended.

May noted that unless Congress or the President intervenes, induction of men may be continued until next May, regardless of the situation in the Pacific. A selective service spokesman said yesterday draft calls will be continued to meet Army and Navy needs until Congress or the President acts, or until the draft act expires.

May, however, declared, "There is no need to draft another man after Japan quits. And we should start thinking about getting back to civilian life those we already have drafted."

When Congress extended the draft act this year, it provided that inductions could continue until next May 31 unless the President or Congress formally declare hostilities ended before then.

## 'JAPAN SURRENDERS' PAINTED ON PLANE FLOWN OVER ENEMY

MELBOURNE, Aug. 14 (AP)—Australian airmen on Bougainville have been carrying on their own surrender campaign since the first Japanese offer to quit was declined, the Army department here reported. An Australian Beaufort bomber with the words "Japan Surrenders," painted on the bottom has been flying over all known and suspected positions of the 15,000 Japanese on the island, shooting very lights to attract attention.

Other bombers have been following up with a leaflet barrage.

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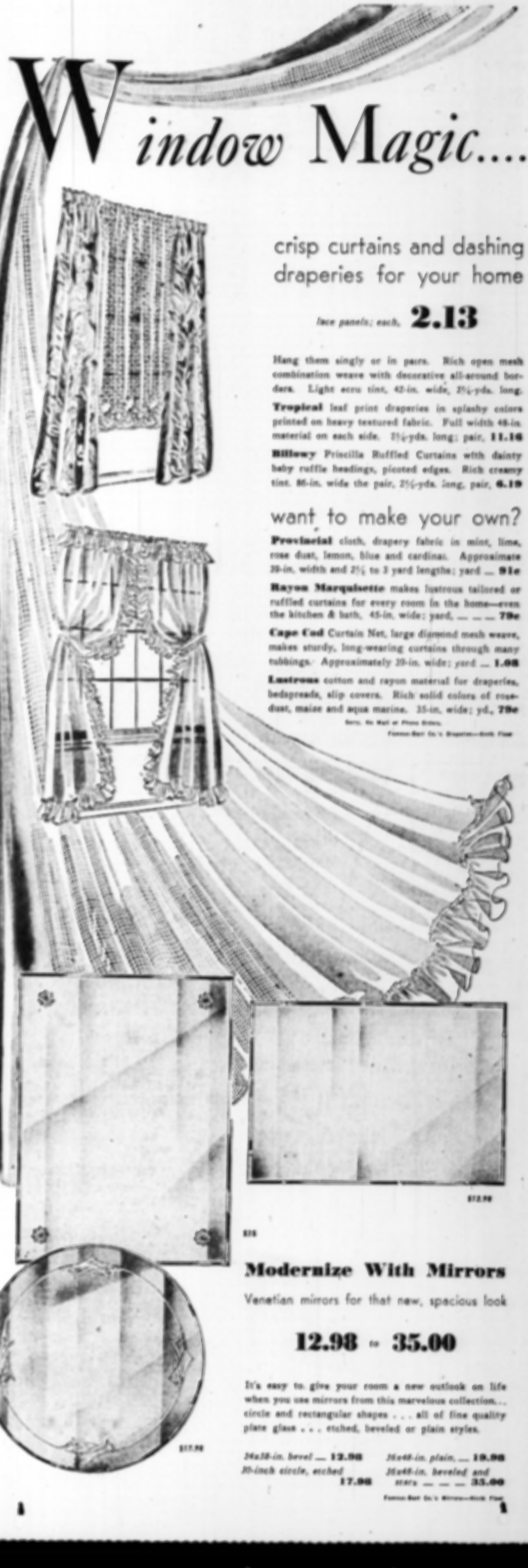

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# PLAN FOR CONTROL OF JAPAN, SIMILAR TO THAT IN REICH, NEARING COMPLETION IN U. S.

## Peace Treaty Likely to Be Several Years Away, After Allies Are Prepared to Withdraw All Regulations—Foreign Ministers to Draw Up Pact.

By JOHN C. METCALFE
A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

THE United States Government is nearing completion of its plan for the political and economic treatment of defeated Japan, it was learned in diplomatic circles today. Washington will propose to Soviet Russia, Great Britain and China, for their approval, a control program strikingly similar to that which is being applied by the major Allies to Germany.

At the same time it has been informally agreed among the Big Four powers that matters pertaining to preparation of the peace treaty with Japan—which is not to be effected until the Allies are prepared to withdraw all controls and which may be several years distant—will be turned over to the Council of Foreign Ministers established at the Berlin conference.

### Source of Authority.

Specific authority to deal with a Pacific peace settlement was set forth in the communique issued at the end of the Big Three conference. Diplomatic sources said in pointing to the opening section dealing with the establishment of the council. This section reads:

"The conference reached an agreement for the establishment of a Council of Foreign Ministers representing the five principal powers (including France) to continue the necessary preparatory work for the peace settlements and to take up other matters which from time to time may be referred to the council by agreement of the governments participating in the council."

While the first meeting of the council is scheduled to be held in London not later than Sept. 1, under authority of the Berlin declaration, diplomatic officials believe a following session will be held in Chungking soon to give early consideration to economic and political control plans of Japan.

The only major difference in the economic situations of Japan and Germany, these officials said, is that Germany contained within its border the necessary raw materials for war machinery. Japan has had to go beyond its homeland to secure them. For the reason, it is believed, the control of Japan's war-making power will be greatly simplified.

### MacArthur Likely Choice.

Aspects of the actual military occupation of Japan are entirely in the hands of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. It was reported here, as he will almost certainly head the American representatives to present the surrender terms. At that time, it was said, the final stipulations for occupation of Japan will be laid down by the Americans and other Allied delegates. Speculation in Washington as to the size of the force, or its composition, therefore, has no basis in fact, it was said.

Studies for the over-all treatment of Japan, however, have been held jointly by all government agencies with a direct interest in the problem. It was said, bringing together under State Department leadership experts of the War and Navy Departments, the Treasury and the Foreign Economic Administration.

### The Three Plans.

There are only three methods of dealing with postwar Japan, it was agreed by representatives of these governmental agencies. Only one of these, subsequently adopted, offered a second approach. The three plans which were considered are these:

1. To place an iron ring of military might around the Japanese homeland and let it get along by itself as best as possible. This would mean that several million Japanese would soon die of starvation and the whole population would eventually suffer from undernourishment. Even economic aimed a civilized and democratic world would not countenance such a program.

2. To place an economic blockade about the Japanese homeland and to make up for its internal insufficiencies through relief and rehabilitation agencies, such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. This plan also was soon discarded, since the Allies are pressed to their own needs for food and rehabilitation. Furthermore, it was believed the American public would not support any position calling for feeding or reconstructing Japan with American dollars and other Allied funds.

3. To apply the same treatment to Japan that the Allies have initiated in Germany, except to permit Japan to carry on limited trade with other nations, whereby it could obtain vital products for its own sustenance, particularly iron ore, cooking coal and textiles. Under the program a joint allied control commission would supervise Japan's economy.

### Abolition of Classes.

Under the American plan for political treatment of Japan the population, regardless of class, would be treated alike on each island.

The Japanese homeland would be completely disarmed and demilitarized, with removal of all heavy industries which have been or could be used for war production. Furthermore, it would be stripped of its land, naval and air forces, such as may remain with the end of the conflict, and the military caste would be abolished. All arms and munitions would be taken out of Japan and dumped from its armed forces elsewhere and either placed at disposal of the Allies or destroyed.

The Allies would lay the groundwork for eventual reconstruction of Japan's political life and place it on a peaceful and democratic footing. All laws conflicting with those aims will be abolished.

### Trial of War Criminals.

War criminals and those who abetted their plots will be arrested and brought to trial. The question of whether Emperor Hirohito is to be eventually designated as Japan's No. 1 war criminal and whether such groups as the Black Dragon Society membership would be considered in this category has not been considered to those quarters.

The entire Japanese educational system would be controlled to conform with encouragement of democratic ideals. Likewise, the judicial system would be effected wherever it conflicted with those objectives. Freedom of press, religion and public discussion will be ensured, as well as secret ballot elections. In other words, as the Potsdam ultimatum to Japan pointed out, its people shall be given the chance to decide for themselves the kind of "peacefully inclined and responsible government" they may desire.

Under the economic control plan of Japan the United States proposes to place chief emphasis on development of peaceful domestic industries and agriculture, with every effort being made to produce a balanced economy. In effect, diplomatic sources say, the plan will return Japan to many of its power productions, such as silks, textiles, toys, pearl buttons and the like. Any items such as chemicals or machinery necessary to war production will be rigidly controlled.

## SOME BRITONS THINK HITLER MAY BE AMONG PRISONERS

WITH BRITISH FORCES IN GERMANY, Aug. 14 (AP)—Three British staff officers who took evidence to stories that Adolf Hitler may still be alive believe it most likely he would be in Germany, possibly in the Schleswig-Holstein area with high army papers, awaiting normal discharge as a technician or farm worker.

They say that if he is alive he most likely would have altered drastically his appearance and would try to slip out with false papers expertly prepared by forgers. British authorities now have information that a large-scale Nazi program of producing false army papers was carried out in the last days of the Third Reich.

## INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF PAPER ITEMS FOR HOME

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—More household paper products, including facial tissues, soon will become available.

The War Production Board authorized manufacturers of converted paper products today to increase their quarterly consumption of pulp, paper and paperboard by 5 per cent above present levels. In the case of facial tissues, the permitted use is 100 per cent of the 1941 base period.

Other 5 per cent increases include toilet paper tubes, paper napkins, paper towels and paper plates.

## FOOD AND SHELTER INTEREST GERMANS MORE THAN POLITICS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Aug. 14 (AP)—J. E. Dean, assistant to Robert Murphy, American political adviser in Germany, said yesterday that the German people indicated "no widespread interest in politics," but seemed more interested in food and lodging problems.

The observation coincided with official announcement of further relaxation of the ban on political activities and the formation of trade unions. The easing of restrictions was in line with the Potsdam declaration that Military Government detachments in each city would approve applications without obtaining permission from the supreme command.

Room and political parties will for the present be restricted to a "home town or city level in an attempt to develop local responsibility." Any union of parties in different communities or they could operate as a political machine throughout the American zone still is barred.

### Return of Montbatten to Asia.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Paris radio said last night that Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten was on his way back to his southeast Asia command and had visited Paris briefly Sunday en route. No announcement of his return has been made in Britain.

Bellas to Homeowners
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## St. Louisans in Bomb Research

*Three St. Louis experts in radiology who served in a secret laboratory in the research leading to the first atomic bomb test near Los Alamos, N. M., July 16, are, from left: DR. LOUIS H. HEMPELMANN JR., former instructor in radiology in Washington University; GEORGE E. MALLINCKRODT, and CAPT. JAMES NOLAN of the Army Medical Corps. A story disclosing that they were present at the testing of the first bomb was published in the Post-Dispatch yesterday.*

# U. S. Will Help Chiang to Occupy Cities Before Chinese Reds Do

## Probably Will Provide Transport Planes to Move Chungking Troops Quickly to Vita Areas — Danger of Clash.

By A. T. STEELE
(Copyright, 1945.)

CHUNGKING, Aug. 14.

IN a succession of day and night conferences American and Chinese government representatives here have evolved a plan for the prompt, possible implementation of the Japanese surrender throughout China as the final capitulation of Japan is announced.

While the details have not been disclosed, there is every reason to believe that American air transport and other facilities will be put at the disposal of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to rush crack Chinese troops to points where the main masses of Japanese and puppet troops will be expected to turn over their arms and ground installations.

Since Chiang's government is the only Chinese regime recognized by the United States, American cooperation will be directed solely through Chungking and strictly in accordance with the surrender terms agreed on by the Big Four powers.

Those operations will be carried out, according to all indications, despite the cries of opposition from the Communists, who are seeking independently to obtain the surrender of enemy troops and to acquire valuable stores of arms and munitions they desperately need. It is understood other powers are backing up Chungking in its demand that Japanese surrendure be made only to authorized central government representatives.

In open defiance of orders from Chiang, the Chinese Communist armies here claim the first steps to take over the vast reaches of territory that may be relinquished by the Japanese in China. The Communist movements apparently are aimed also at effecting an ultimate junction with an outside force.

It is evident from the succession of hasty orders issued from the Communist capital at Yenan that the Chinese Reds are determined to seize upon the confusion resulting from the expected Japanese surrender to entrench themselves firmly in cities of the north before Chungking can get around to sending garrison forces.

### Grave Implications.

This new Communist move is a challenge with graver implications than anything that has yet happened, in view of the fact that Chiang, on Aug. 11, ordered all troops in China to stand by and take no independent action.

Yesterday's prolonged conference among Chiang, Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of American forces in China; Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, American ambassador, and other Chinese and American representatives was but one of many such meetings in recent days. The possibilities of a large-scale transporting of Chinese troops by air to major Japanese-occupied centers in the minimum time have been amply demonstrated in the last year in the airborne transporting of several Chinese divisions from China to Burma and return.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese Communists are without air transport facilities and will have to make any contemplated movements overland, although they have the advantage of proximity to affected areas.

How the central government is going to reassert its authority over the lost territories without coming to blows with the Chinese Communists, who are in control of one side or the other in postwar China.

The main Communist strength is concentrated in the northern provinces of Shansi, Shensi, Hopei, Honan, Kiangsu and Anhwei, where they control part of the rural areas lying between the Japanese lines of communication.

Those regions, back of the Japanese lines, will be hard for the Chungking armies to reach from their present bases. In the interregnum, however, they will have support not only from some of the puppets but from scattered detachments of Chungking guerrillas operating behind the Japanese front. These guerrillas are numerically weak, compared with the Communists, puppets and Japanese who surround them but they (around) have had the advantage of airborne supply.

The mixup awaiting untangling in occupied China is further complicated by uncertainty as to Russia's attitude on Manchuria, where Japanese control has been so tight that few Chinese guerrillas have been able to operate. It is understandable why the Chinese public is counting heavily on the successful outcome of the Moscow talks between Premier T. V. Soong and Premier Stalin.

### Shanghai a Prize Because of Big Jap Stores There.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 14 (AP)—Chinese eyes today are on Shanghai, where the Japanese are known to have huge stores of munitions and supplies which would be of tremendous advantage to any Chinese faction which gained possession of them.

The United States might become involved in some of the complicated of China's political troubles should the Communists get into Shanghai first. It was generally believed an American landing on the China coast would be necessary to open up this and other ports, supervise the disarming of the Japanese and help eventually transport them back to Japan.

The Communists have been incensed because they have been given no landing equipment. Recently they conducted a campaign denouncing the United States for its "imperialistic" policy in China.

They also charged Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley misrepresented to Washington the "real situation" in China, and had inspired a new attitude by the United States designed to reduce China to the "status of a colony or semi-colony" of America.

Gen. Chu Teh, commander in chief of Chinese Communist forces in Manchuria, has asked for Korean volunteers to join in the fight against the Japanese in Manchuria and also to end Koreans forced to serve in the Japanese army to desert and come over to the Chinese forces with their arms.

## German Coal Output 50 Pct. Short of Goal

### Not Enough Fuel for Safety Next Winter, Authorities Say.

The Chicago Daily News Post-Dispatch Service
Radio Copyright, 1945.

ESSEN, Germany, Aug. 14.

WESTERN Germany will fall nearly 50 per cent short of the 25,000,000 metric tons (30 million 2000-pound tons) of hard coal it has been "ordered" by the Allies to produce between now and next May for the liberated countries.

Allied authorities admit that Europe will be extremely lucky if it survives this winter without serious civilian disturbances due to the critical lack of fuel. There simply will not be enough for political, social or economic safety, let alone comfort.

These statements reflect the sober judgment of high British and American officials, charged with the responsibility of executing the emergency fuel program.

### Red Tape a Factor.

Here are the reasons, based on the opinion of experts and fortified by observations in a week's tour of the Ruhr, which once produced 80 per cent of all the hard coal mined in western Europe:

1. Lack of manpower for the mines.
2. Shortage of food and houses for miners.
3. Crippled transport.
4. The general chaos and destruction in the 200 square miles of the Ruhr, now Germany's greatest junk heap.
5. The incredible tangle of red tape and overlapping agencies with which the Allies fortunately themselves when they began to organize the coal authority.

Last spring, Charles Potter, who was Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes's deputy, and Lord Hyndley, chairman of the London Coal Committee, investigated the coal problem in western Europe. On the basis of their report, the State Department sent a terse memo to the White House, saying that unless there were a drastic increase in coal supplies for liberated Europe, chaotic disorder was almost inevitable.

The last week in July, President Truman sent an order to Gen. Eisenhower, repeating the State Department memo. It asked him as the American member of the Allied Control Council, to take

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

# Gen. Farrell Worked Out Use Phase Of Atomic Bombing With Air Force

## In Describing Officer, Army Hints Plane With 'Vial of Wrath' for Japan Took Off From Small Pacific Island.

By RICHARD C. BAUMHOFF
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Aug. 14.

IN describing the career and activities of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, assistant to the head man of the atomic bomb project, Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves of Washington headquarters, the Army has disclosed certain hints as to the point of departure of the bomb which ruined Hiroshima and as to the size of the bomb.

It indicated that the plane carrying that first bomb took off from a small Pacific island and by use of the descriptive term, "vial of wrath," for the bomb it seemed to suggest that the lethal instrument was rather small.

"On July 17," said an Army announcement, "Gen. Farrell left Washington by air for a trip to Hawaii in the Pacific to supervise the delivery and care of the destructive 'vial of wrath'—the first time an atomic bomb was ever used—prior to the time of its launching. There he acted as Gen. Groves's field representative in the operational use of the bomb and coordinated the final use phase of the project's program with the air forces, which had trained a special crew to carry the highly technical piece of mechanism over the Japanese target."

It has been disclosed subsequent to the Hiroshima bombing that Gen. Farrell is on Guam, engaged in the psychological aspect of use of the atomic bomb. Whether this was the "tiny island" where he went last month has not been stated.

### Hero of World War I.

The Army calls Gen. Farrell, who is 52 years old, a "fast-talking, fast-moving hero of five major World War I engagements." He joined the Manhattan Engineer District, makers of the new bomb, last Feb. 1, after acting for 14 months as chief engineer of construction of the China-Burma-India theater. Before Pearl Harbor he had been executive officer for Gen. Groves in quartermaster and engineer construction work, and he likes to call himself the major-general's handy man, taking over troublesome details.

Since it would be Gen. Farrell who would take over direction of the atomic bomb project if anything happened to Gen. Groves, the Army does not permit them to travel together by airplane. Gen. Farrell was with his boss and top scientists of the land in the historic test of the atomic bomb material in the New Mexico desert July 16.

The Army permitted itself to say that Farrell's report of the test to the Secretary of War, which has been made public, was "a prose poem which reflected in beautiful and moving language an historic and dramatic event—an event from which no one knew whether he would return." This report said among other things, that "the scientists were certain they were right in the test, yet every one present felt doubts; the feeling of many could be expressed by: 'Lord I believe; help thou mine unbelief.'" Farrell concluded the report with the statement that the mighty flash and explosion of the test "warned of doomsday and made us feel that we puny things were blasphemous to have tamper with the forces he before reserved to the Almighty."

A slight man in size, Gen. Farrell appears to be a bundle of energy, associates say. He is credited with a knack of getting to the heart of a problem fast.

Born in Brunswick, N. Y., he was graduated with a civil engineering degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1912. He became an Army officer the hard way—not through West Point. His first professional work was with an engineering party on the New York State barge canal, then he was made a second lieutenant of the Army Corps of Engineers in the Panama Canal Zone in 1916. In World War I, serving with the First Division, A. E. F., he participated in the major engagements of the defense sector, Aisne-Marne, Montdidier-Noyal, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. After the war and until June, 1919, he was with the old Army of Occupation in Germany, coming home a major. He has won five decorations—Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star (with two oak leaves), Purple Heart, Croix de Guerre with palm, and, awarded the last day

Continued on Page 4, Column 1.

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

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JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

### In Defense of a Policy

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I wish to reply to the letter written by Allen White appearing in your newspaper of Aug. 10, which charges that your position on war criminals is dictated by your Jewish advertisers.

I am both a reader of and an advertiser in the Post-Dispatch, and I am not Jewish. I feel that the Post-Dispatch is rendering a great public service in displaying the atrocity pictures around the country.

I believe these pictures should never be permitted to lie idle in a file room, but should be kept constantly before the public, and particularly shown to school children so that they will never be permitted to forget the horrors of war and the grave responsibility that lies with the men who start wars.

I suggest that the club Mr. White refers to as patronizing the Post-Dispatch get a copy of the Constitution of the United States and read it and then read it again, and not attempt to use their talents to excite prejudice and hatred amongst or against any group of American citizens. WILLIAM J. RILEY.
President, Executive Service, Inc.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The printing of Allen White's letter is excellent proof of your commendable and brave editorial policies. Congratulations. LEON JOEL YOUNG.
University City.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

As a service man who enlisted in 1941, I would like to say this about the Germans: Does one treat a mad dog by disregarding it? Does the American public close its eyes to the actions of homicidal maniacs?

I wish I were really articulate. I could tell you things about those murderous Germans that would curl your hair. They have earned hatred by decent, God-fearing people.

As far as your being influenced by your Jewish advertisers is concerned, I think your paper is too great and honest to be influenced by anything but the truth. And the truth of the atrocity pictures is too abhorrent to you to let you forget. SGT. WILLIAM LYNDE.

### Hirohito Is Horrifying

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Referring to a recent headline reading, "Hirohito's Removal Would Block Any Means More Than Atom Bomb," don't that just what we want? A shake-up that will make a different people of them?

If the Japanese, with their treachery and ruthlessness, are the product of long years of worship of this "Son of Heaven," we don't like it. Still possessing its head, though feigning death, the serpent can rise again.

How can the Allies expect the perfect consummation of what our sons died fighting for, when the fundamentals of Japan remain unaltered? Each of the enemy nations has worshiped its leader, whose disposal we considered necessary for the safety of humanity, but it takes the cruelty, squirming little Jap to articulate and "put it over." A few more atomic bombs would bring their surrender to a much more satisfactory conclusion. To me, Hirohito still at the head of his people is most horrifying.
M. A. RIGER.

### Job for Churchill

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Without illegally making a foreigner a member of the Cabinet, we should hire Winston Churchill to act as Secretary of War.

ALBERT CHANDLER.
Rochester, Minn.

### A Slum Owner's Troubles

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In answer to Mrs. J. M. Schmidt's column, Our Own Airports," I wish to state I am heartily in favor of "slum clearance." It is our civic duty to do it in our city.

I was unfortunate enough to own slum property at one time. Never having been a landlord before, I thought people were like myself, that they would appreciate having their places painted and papered and whatever else was needed.

Well, three tenants had to be sued for non-payment of three months' rent. Thus, I lost the rent and cost of court procedure. One tenant who we thought would do the right thing quietly moved out owing us eight months' rent. In the meantime, we had papered three rooms and made other repairs for him.

One family left the city after selling its furniture to someone else who took possession of the flat, after being told the rent was paid. The new tenant in turn refused to pay the rent. The result was that the property cost us more than we received in rent.

One tenant sawed the drawers out of the kitchen cabinet and used them for kindling wood, nailing the front part back so we wouldn't discover it until he moved. I could write many pages of incidents like this.

So I hope that when they do rebuild the slums, the tenants will appreciate it and not do as they did to us and are now doing at the Clinton-Peabody project.

Look at windows and yards at Clinton-Peabody. They tell the story of what other property owners have to contend with. MRS. M. CRESS.

## Europe's Food Problem

There is an ominous undertone to the news from Europe—an undertone of economic catastrophe right around the corner, with social unrest and political upset in its train. Emphasis is being put on the alarming shortages of food and fuel, the dearth of transport, and the consequent semi-paralysis of the relief and rehabilitation stages that must precede the reconstruction of the Continent's producing plant.

The call for coal is perhaps the most immediately urgent. As Solid Fuel Administrator Ickes has pointed out, unless we get the Ruhr and Silesian mines going again, and ship at least 4,000,000 tons from the United States, tens of thousands can be expected to freeze to death this coming winter. Unless coal moves, transport paralysis will continue and whatever local supplies of food that are available for movement out of agricultural regions will remain immobile.

But Europe's most pressing problem, in the opinion of the monthly letter of the National City Bank of New York, "is to obtain and distribute equitably enough basic foodstuffs to furnish everyone at least the minimum necessary to maintain health." Until Europe's new crops are harvested in the summer of 1946, this is expected to be the No. 1 concern for the people of the Continent—from the English Channel to the Urals. Because of the inevitable impact of Continental famine on hope of world recovery, it is vital to America that no effort be spared to keep these people from starvation.

We are particularly concerned with Western Europe, because this embraces both the region which we earlier freed from Nazi occupation and that which our troops and the British are occupying today.

Dr. Karl Brandt, of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, has pointed out that in normal circumstances the over-all food deficit of the Continent is small, and requires the importation of only about 7 per cent of the food requirements. But this was based on the existence of the high degree of self-sufficiency which resulted from a closely integrated system of interchange, together with a high efficiency in converting large importations of overseas feed grains and oilseeds into meats, fats and dairy products. The paralysis of the European interchange because of transport troubles, and the sharp cut in feed imports have greatly increased the need for food from abroad.

Late in June, the Government's Interagency Committee on Foreign Shipments estimated that Europe would require some 12,000,000 short tons of food between August, 1945, and the same month next year. It is possible that this figure may have to be pushed upward, because the huge intra-continental trade in food has collapsed, and in addition very little trade of any kind has been moving between the Russian and the Anglo-American armies.

If this last condition continues after the Big Three agreements at Potsdam, such agricultural surplus areas as Poland and the Danube Basin will send their surpluses to Russia, while the deficit countries to the west of it's occupation boundaries will have to be fed to a considerable degree from overseas reserves.

The three steps envisaged for handling the food situation are immediate relief of urban populations, restoration of orderly distribution, and finally, the rehabilitation of Europe's own agricultural production. The physical survival and the social regeneration of the redeemed Continent largely depend on how well these three essential steps are carried out. Food can be a weapon for peace and recovery. Will it be so employed?

## Bilbo's Brainbuster

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, has astounded that when Congress reassembles, he will offer a bill promising $1,000,000 reward to anyone who captures Hitler alive. "The Man" believes the Fuehrer is still alive and that cash will bring him forth. If there's any truth to the tales about the many substitute Hitler's who met delegations, inspected troops and stood before the Nuremberg mikes, more than one Adolf might be turned up for the hard cash. It might prove a very dangerous bill.

## Rejected Monday

Yesterday it really wasn't the heat and it really was the humidity. Instructive salt shakers salvaged many a commuter's breakfast; people with supplies of fancy stationery found envelope flaps stuck down fast; the furniture was clammy and mildew grew apace, spreading its miasmic breath. Perspiration stood on the skin in the 80 per cent saturated air, adding passive dejection to physical dampness.

Adding to what was misery enough without gilding it, the day afforded rare opportunities of self-expression to the philosophical who detected a compensation for the fine days given us a little earlier. Also in their own camp element were the odd fish who feel a mission to explain the trouble isn't the heat but the humidity.

To all such gentry we dedicate damp salt and a clammy pillow. Rather than subscribe to their detestation and evasion of issues, let us call on the weather, which has shown how well it can behave when it really tries, to try again. If that fails, we can at least retain the luxury of complaining as roundly as the state of the weather permits.

## The Silly Season in Spain

Late summer used to be America's "silly season," with such odd manifestations as the frying of eggs on the Capitol steps, the reported appearance of panthers in the Maine woods and eagle trees that bore cherries, et cetera, et cetera. The last few wartime summers have been too grim for such mostly humorous, however, as the silly-season phenomena this year are a monopoly of allegedly neutral Spain.

The Spanish exhibit was a mysterious "rain of fire" reported to beset a mountain village, to the general scoffing, blustering and consternation of its inhabitants. It also alarmed the Government, which sent three learned expeditions to look into the matter. Now it turns out that the supernatural manifestations were the work of a 15-year-old girl, who simply spread petroleum around and set it afire.

Gen. Franco must be pretty furious about all this. Just at a time when he is trying to impress the outside world with the efficiency and all-round wisdom of his regime, a country-town flapper makes Spanish officialdom an international laughing stock. The Caudillo ought to issue an edict forbidding anything like this from happening again.

## At This Moment

The widely ballyhooed Japanese note transmitted to Bern, it now appears, is not the acceptance of the surrender terms, which Domei had indicated it would be.

However, Japanese radio announcements indicate the nation is about to give up and the people are promised a statement at 10 p. m. (St. Louis time).

It has been taken for granted all over the world—perhaps mistakenly—that the war is over.

Against this, reports of continued fighting are still coming in.

Until we know from the White House or an equally responsible official source that the war is over—let's keep our shirts on.

## For Action on Public Works

Mayor Kaufmann should be no more hesitant about deciding to call the Board of Aldermen into special session to implement the city's public works program than President Truman was about deciding to call Congress into action on the national reconversion program.

As a matter of fact, the city's postwar projects are even farther from the planning and blueprint stage than the national program. By present estimates, the municipal work is only 20 per cent complete, so the Mayor is asking nothing unreasonable when he calls on heads of city departments to speed their operations so that the preliminaries will be at least 50 per cent complete by next Jan. 1.

In cash expenditures authorized for postwar building, St. Louis has a long start on other American cities. The $43,227,000 bond issue approved by the voters a year ago makes a total of $62,501,000 available for public works, with possibly more to come from Federal funds. However, there must be plans on hand for the various undertakings before they can be started, and the goal should be to have them ready to start as soon as possible.

Of course, this public works program is only a fraction of the solution for possible unemployment. Private industry will have many more job possibilities available if it moves speedily for reconversion. There should also be a new incentive for pushing such broad new projects as slum clearance, with its heavy demands for men and materials.

Mayor Kaufmann has been keenly concerned about both public works and slum clearance. The city will expect to see him extending every effort to get both into the blueprint stage, and then the construction stage.

## The World's Greatest Plug-Ugly

It will be recorded in history that the world-shaking Domei announcement that the Japanese Government had accepted the Potsdam ultimatum came in the midst of a Tokyo radio advertisement guaranteeing sure cure for chilblains.

## Spokesmen of German Repentance

Some of the first faint and uncertain signs of a repentant and re-educated Germany came to light in Berlin on Sunday at the initial public meeting of the four political parties which have been permitted to begin activity under Allied surveillance.

The resolution unanimously supported by the 5000 persons in attendance is fine on its face, including as it does acknowledgment of Germany's collective guilt for Hitlerism, a pledge to eliminate militarism, admonition that the going will be hard, a promise to fulfill the spirit and letter of the Potsdam decisions. Representatives of the various parties amplified these points in speeches whose tenor promised co-operation with the Allies in their job of controlling and reforming the defeated Reich.

It is encouraging that such a start has been made, for the ultimate objective of our program is self-government by the Germans on democratic principles. However, this is barely a start. No one knows what part of the German population shares these men's views, but all the present evidence indicates that it must be a small one. Everywhere our officials and correspondents are encountering shiftborn, unrepentant Germans, whose only complaint against Hitler is that he lost the war.

The four revived parties have a tremendous job of education on their hands. And the Allies have a tremendous job on their hands, too, in closely watching these spokesmen of repentance, to make sure that they are sincere in their avowals and are not secretly attempting sabotage of the control program, or are not overcome by the continued pro-Nazi sentiments of the German majority.

## A Patron for Dish-Dryers

Sgt. Dexter J. Kerstetter, who won the Congressional Medal after volunteering for front-line duty to escape his fate as cook's helper, might reasonably become the official patron of some other American man who will never win medals. If they are not too deeply disciplined in dish-drying and baby-changing, many exemplary husbands will plead that they in turn might achieve deeds of daring-do, or at least $10 raises, if their so-called leisure hours were not so encroached on by duties in the kitchen or nursery.

But an equal number of exemplary wives will suggest that such exercises get a man better acquainted with his family, also that a radical change from his daytime duties rests his mind, also that it is good for a man to know just a little of what a woman puts up with, and besides, why doesn't he provide for a cook and a nurse in the budget? It is unlikely, one imagines, that logic of such ancient standing will now be upset by the example of a man who won a medal.

Scarcest item on the Japanese cutlery market these days is the hara-kiri knife.

1—2—3

## Hirohito, War Criminal

The Mirror of Public Opinion

*Son of Heaven myth and the cult of Emperor worship don't come from remote antiquity, but are inventions of the last 60 years; the Japanese request to retain the Emperor is a subtle effort to escape defeat's consequences and should be refused, editorial declares.*

**From the Cleveland Plain Dealer**

With a subtlety in keeping with their national character, the Japanese seek to retain their Emperor in the knowledge that if this is permitted, they may yet escape the worst consequences of defeat.

The retention of Hirohito would permit the Japanese to use a wedge from the bloody past to force an opening through which militarism could be brought back in the future.

The myth of the Son of Heaven has victimized foreigners to almost as great an extent as it has been swallowed by the Japanese people. In this country there has been a tendency to respect the idea that the Emperor's person was divine. We have been careful not to bomb the Imperial Palace at Tokyo. We have not attacked the Emperor in our propaganda.

### Fable Is Shrewdest Fabrication

This unwarranted delicacy toward Hirohito has been handed on the notion that any harm to him would send the Japanese into such a frenzy that it would take years to put down their fanatical resistance. It may, in part, have been motivated by the idea that since the Emperor was head of the Shinto religion as well as head of the State, we should not attack the enemy's religion.

The cult of Emperor worship, contrary to the current belief, is not old. The story that the present Emperor is a descendant of Teran, grandson of the sun goddess, in an unbroken lineage from 660 B. C., is the shrewdest fabrication. Japanese Emperors in the past have been deposed, assassinated, exiled. Children of concubines have become Emperors as well as the offspring of the direct line.

When Japan, after being ejected to the world, decided on the establishment of a modern monarchy, the militarists—the Samurai — and the old nobility started to build the divine cult as a means of keeping what power they could. As a matter of historic record, not until 40 years ago had any Japanese heard that his Emperor was a divinity.

### Shintoism and Militarism

If the Japanese people have now been indoctrinated with this idea, it does not follow that Westerners should also become its victims. The squeamishness about attacking the person of the Emperor because it would be an offense to religion is foolish. It is the Shinto religion which has bred the militarism of Japan. If we allow it to continue with the Emperor at its head, militarism will find fallow ground in which to grow again.

It should not be forgotten that in World War I the Sultan of Turkey was also the head of a vast religion—the Moslem. He was deposed and politically assassinated, yet no Moslems rose in his defense. And the Arab world is every bit as fanatical as the Japanese.

Stories have been rumored that Hirohito was opposed to this war. Even if true, this should make no difference in his fate. He is the central figure in the Japanese Government. He presides in person at the military councils. He always wears a uniform.

He did sanction this war and in no way protested. Given his position in the eyes of the people, he could well have appealed over the heads of the militarists and the clique known as "the Palace People" who are bent solely on retaining power.

Hirohito could not be used as the head of a constitutional monarchy such as has benefited Britain. The British system is the result of centuries of evolutionary political processes. There is no such background in Japan.

### No Real Piety in This Plea

The United Nations should not be taken in by this pious plea on behalf of the Emperor. There is no real piety in it. It is a trick, trading on our gullibility, to retain one link through which, in time, the militarists hope their power can be restored.

Hirohito must be numbered with the other war criminals. He is the most powerful barrier to "the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people" as prescribed by the Potsdam ultimatum.

To insure that Japan is totally defeated, that the militarists have completely lost face that they will be repudiated by the people and have no hand from any return, the Potsdam demands must be fulfilled to the letter.

### HITLER DIDN'T CHEW RUGS

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

We don't suppose most people took very seriously the wartime report that Adolf Hitler was an upset he had taken to rug-chewing, but it was good for a laugh in days when we needed all the laughs we could get.

You'll be interested to discover how the tale originated. It seems there's a German slang word, "Teppichfresser," applied to one who paces back and forth until, figuratively and maybe even literally, he wears a path in the rug. The word, translated exactly, means "carpet-eater." A Nazi radio propagandist used the word to impress Germans with Hitler's preoccupation with problems of the war, and an English radio monitor, who lacked either "sprachgefuhl" or a sense of humor or both, spread to the world the news that the frustrated Adolf had taken to rug-eating.

We publish this footnote in the interest of truth and enlightenment—but reluctantly for what the arms slump is sure to write to and say we've disillusioned him about the issues for which the war was fought!

## *Plan for a New Credit System To Aid Both Lions and Lambs*

"Gridiron Gains," by Gerhard Munson. (Creative Age Press, New York.)

Much in this book is good, much simply monstrous. Munson has poured a lifetime of scholarly research into its making, and is an flamingly pro-human-politics that one has to treat the work with respect, in spite of some of the goofiest economics.

About three-fourths of the book is an anthology of criticism of the banking-credit-money system. The "system" is knocked in the head, dismembered, cut into chunks, run through a sausage grinder.

* * *

Munson's "remedy" for the ills of the overriding scheme of social control, called the credit system, is the addition thereto of "social credit." This is credit without a debit. If the electrician can conceive of positive electricity without negative, if the engineer can conceive of action without reaction, if the comptroller can conceive of credit without debit—then one may visualize social credit. My own imagination is too weak to do this.

Karl Marx believed that the credit system developed under capitalism would go over bodily into Socialism and Communism. Munson says Marx is wrong. What is needed, he thinks, is the bare-handed invention, social credit, to be added to what we have. Then capitalism as it stands is good for another million or two years.

Munson says that Marx's explanation of the theory of surplus value is pure baloney. Social credit is the real answer. The Government will simply create credit. When Joe Dokker desires a pair of $5 shoes and has only $3, the Government issues $2 social credit to the dealer, who thus gets his $5, Joe gets the shoes, and everybody is happy. (It takes Munson 404 pages to reveal this.)

* * *

Now comes the turn of the bankers to laugh their raucous laughs. There is a system which they are operating, a going system, and it has worked beneficially and disastrously. Bankers know that only army generals can run printing presses for paper money without backing and get away with it. Munson declares Russia has betrayed Marx by adopting the American central banking system. It was not an accident that Eric Johnston discovered that he and Stalin could understand each other.

Communism is, according to Marx, the spittin' image of its mamma, Capitalism, only much beautifuler—streamlined, efficient, not so bumpy. A St. Louis banker should be right at home in Moscow. I don't expect anybody to believe this. It took 100 years to get anyone to believe Copernicus.

According to Munson, under his system the lion will get more meat, and the lamb will get more grass. What could be nicer?
FRANK P. O'HARE.

### *A German Town Between Wars*

"Town Below the Pond," by Gertrude Bosse. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

For its people alone, this story is worth reading. Miss Bosse draws a revealing and prophetic picture of Germany between wars, as seen through the daily lives of a group of vividly characterized individuals of a small German town.

Among them is Friedrich Rust, lay manufacturer, unhappy, doubtful about his country's future. Through his eyes, the reader sees the whole life of the little town and its ways which even then, in 1927, were beginning to crumble before the forces of intolerance and brutality that engulfed Germany in 1933. There are humor, romance and much dramatic action in this young author's first novel. It won the Avery Hopwood Fiction Award for 1944.

# HAROLD J. LASKI

## Dollar Diplomacy

LONDON.

A FRIEND has just sent me two issues of the New York Times dated July 20 and 20 in which two eminent American journalists, Arthur Krock and Henry Hazlitt, discuss the import of the British election upon what Krock calls "isolists" in the United States, by which term he describes men like Cordell Hull, B. M. Baruch and Jesse Jones.

He explains that their interpretation of American economic policy is aimed at "preservation of our national economy and living standard," a purpose to merge in regard as different from that entertained by a Dies Dozier—I use Krock's term—like Henry Wallace. He complains that these influential men will, on the return of President Truman, "seek to improve" him that the Labor Government's program is more than Great Britain can afford and that it can be financed only by American aid.

They'll tell him that America ought to assist Britain "to all ends that will make for good Anglo-American relations and help restore peacetime conditions" everywhere as an outcome of Labor's program and that it "should not undermine Marx feminism."

### Our Climate of Opinion.

Now they (sic): American economic policy must be revised, Hazlitt writes, if more generally is much the safer stress. He says: "It would seem a strange paradox if American capitalism were to be asked to subsidize British or Continental Socialism in its early stages." The impression they create is that Anglo-American economic relations have been profoundly and adversely affected by the failure of Britain to fulfill the expectation of "free enterprise" in the United States that Churchill would win with a working majority.

I think this is a fair summary of what Krock and Hazlitt describe as the climate of American business opinion generally and of an important group known to have great influence in the White House in particular. The inferences which follow it are of outstanding importance.

If Krock and Hazlitt are correct, President Truman is to be influenced toward grasping Prime Minister Attlee and his colleagues with what amounts to the following body of theorems:

First, American economic policy in the foreign sphere was built on the supposition of Churchill's victory. The Administration would then have been encouraged to cooperate with Britain in every way.

Second, but Britain returned Attlee with a sweeping Socialist majority for nationalization of certain industries. We do not believe this can be accomplished without American aid.

### Would We Go Along?

Three, but once we believe that if this aid is given, the Socialist program would result in a "Socialized British economy," we recommend that no such aid be given.

Four, we believe further that this program is a threat to American free enterprise.

Five, American capital must not be used to assist any state which favors Socialism.

Six, we are all for helping Britain and promoting peace the world over as but as economic policy abroad conforms to our requirements.

I omit for the moment the question of whether Attlee's Government can fulfill its election pledges without financial aid from America. This apart, the Krock-Hazlitt program is an announcement that on the economic plane The Four Freedoms can be achieved only in a capitalist way. Any attempt to realize them in Socialist terms will lead to changes in the economic foreign policy of the United States.

### Krock-Hazlitt Thesis.

We are not told with precision what changes, but we are led to assume that cooperation could be extended to Churchill which Attlee could not expect unless he abandoned the program for which he was elected. Attlee must therefore either refuse to implement his manifesto or, as I understand the Krock-Hazlitt thesis, Truman will be urged to refuse to economic assistance.

Still omitting the second theorem, the Krock-Hazlitt thesis by implications goes very much further. It informs British leaders and establishes that important American circles regard as advantageous to carry out the will of the British people as likely to result in a "demoralized British economy" for which there will be no American aid. This becomes virtually an invitation to them to urge British public opinion either to throw out the Attlee Government or compel it to practice "continuity in economic policy" with the Churchill Government.

### Not Good Neighbors.

To speak quite frankly, this is dollar diplomacy in excelsis. It is like an unofficial Pétainist declaration with the Allies Government instead of the Fascist Government as the object to be destroyed. On the one hand, it is indicating with, of course, the delivery of intercourse that the sovereign power of Britain is in fact resident in Washington. On the other, it encourages British capitalism to use pubic and private methods whereby a Socialist Government will, a majority not to proceed from fulfilling its program before it has time to weaken the influence of big business on American economic life.

That this is an accurate diagnosis is revealed by a note in the London Times of Aug. 5 which points out that while lend-lease comes at some stage after the defeat of Japan, Britain will have need for a loan from the United States, which it cannot be expected to grant for social experiments while it is not sure of our financial stability.

This is really to say that no country looking for United States aid in recovery from the war can go Socialist by peaceful means except with American permission, and American permission will not be given. If this is meant, and I do not see what else it can mean, all national states except the Soviet Union must now either accept a subsistence standard of life or regard themselves as virtually territories of the United States. Whatever their democratically elected governments may decide, its final ratification depends on Washington. Is this the new edition of the Good Neighbor Policy?

# MARQUIS CHILDS

## "The Mikado Must Go"—Sun Fo

WHILE the Japs want to get out of the war, the mechanism for ending a conflict that extends over thousands of miles and involves millions of human beings cannot be whipped up overnight. We should have learned that from the series of false starts which came with the end of the war in Europe.

We have allies in the four corners of the globe. It takes time to communicate with these allies. A meeting of representatives of the four powers may even be necessary to settle all points at issue.

There are differences among those allies on important points. Some leaders in Chungking believe that Emperor Hirohito must go if militarism is to be rooted out in Japan. They see in Hirohito the savior and front of the militarist system.

### Not Old Dogma.

This view was expressed in April of this year in the magazine Foreign Affairs by Sun Fo, son of the great Chinese leader, Sun Yat-sen. Citing Sun Fo, Addis Yarnell, one of the few Americans with both knowledge and independence of view in Far Eastern affairs, declared in an article in the Washington Post that "the Mikado must go."

"An Empire demands an imperator—an Emperor," Sun Fo wrote. "The historical fact is that the doctrine of Emperor-worship was deliberately conceived and propagated in Japan within comparatively recent years to make possible this imperialist policy.

"Emperor-worship is not a centuries-old dogma of Japanese religious faith. Prior to the Meiji era (the period of imperialist expansion and modernization in Japan), the Japanese people regarded their Emperor as an unimportant adjunct of their feudalist system. There are probably in Japan now men who remember the days when the Mikado was a political nonentity."

### Crew Thesis Attacked.

Sun Fo boldly attacks the thesis of our own Under Secretary of State, Joseph C. Grew, who believes the Emperor will help us to restore order in Japan. As Sun Fo points out, Hirohito is in the eyes of the Japanese people the "leader-saviour," and all imperial proclamations in the war have carried his signature.

The Mikado is either a puppet and is useless for the purposes of democracy, says Sun Fo, or he is powerful and should have disciplined his militarists. He cannot be both.

If it weren't so grim in terms of human values, the dispute over the Mikado would have its comic side. I asked one of our top military planners the other day whether in our air attacks we were trying to spare Hirohito or hit him.

Well, it's like this, he said. The experts in our own Government are divided 50-50 on what to do. You can take a poll and it comes out just about even.

So our flyers have been instructed not to try to hit the Emperor's palace in Tokyo. They've saturated the area with fire bombs but, judging from reconnaissance photographs, the broad moats that surround the palace grounds have kept the fires away. In any event, the Emperor has probably long since been securely hidden in some mountain fastness. He is, as Sun Fo says, the chief front man for the clique that started the war.

### Uncertainties Ahead.

Besides the business of the Emperor, there are other uncertainties. The Russians are locked in battle with one of the toughest armies in the world—Japan's south Manchuria Army, which has never been defeated. It would be strange if the Soviet Union should not want a fairly definite assurance that every possible effort will be made to get this army to surrender.

Even an appeal by the Emperor himself may not do it. The Japanese armies on the Asiatic mainland have been so long separated from the homeland that their leaders have developed an appalling disregard for orders from home.

This is only to suggest the complexities that stand in the way of a settlement. On the day of the Jap surrender broadcast, people were sitting on sidewalks perhaps in the little park across from the White House waiting for the announcement. They may have quite a wait.

St. Louisans' War Exploits

# FIGHTS 63 DAYS IN BURMA JUNGLES

## Tech. Sgt. Nolan F. Farmer Declines Army Discharge on Points.

TECH. SGT. NOLAN F. FARMER, a Regular Army veteran of nearly 20 years' service, fought for 63 days consecutively in the Burma jungles last summer and later participated in the fall and winter campaign to free the Burma road to China.

The sergeant reported to Jefferson Barracks last Monday for a 30-day recuperation furlough. He declined to take an army discharge on the basis of his 112 points. "The army is my life," he said.

He flew into Burma with infantry reinforcements for Marshall's Marauders, and started fighting right after setting the ground, he related.

"It was one continuous scrap from then on," he said. "They outnumbered us and we outfoxed them. Nearly everybody had malaria, but shaking kept us going. Our uniforms got torn and ragged and we got plenty tired. We were up against professional Jap troops, and they were tough."

Later he was assigned as sergeant supply sergeant to the "Merrill's Marauders," campaigning from the Irrawaddy river down through central Burma. "We hiked 130 miles through jungle and swamp," he said. "All our supplies were dropped by air after we met the Japs. My job was to get them to the boys that needed them. We fought five days at Tonkawa. Then the task force marched 50 miles across the mountains of Burma."

Sgt. Farmer is visiting his sister, Mrs. Ethel Johnson, 2399A Dutch Market street.

• • •

### Lieutenant Leads Charge.

Lt. Harry W. Hirsh, rifle platoon leader from St. Louis, distinguished himself in his first action against the enemy on Okinawa when he led his platoon against a heavy gun position, a Seventh Division dispatch announced.

The 150 mm. enemy gun had held up progress of the Thirty-second Infantry regiment, and Yanks throwing hotbs were unable to approach the position because of intense enemy fire. It was only after Hirsh's platoon moved up and kept the Japs down with volley after volley of small arms fire that tanks were able to get close enough to burn out the gun crew.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hirsh, 1020-A Montgomery street.

• • •

Second Lt. Earl G. French, of St. Louis, received a lieutenant commission last July 22 for outstanding leadership in combat against the Japanese in northern Luzon where he has been fighting for the past six months. He was wounded last February. He is the son of Mrs. A. E. Grant, 5548 Page boulevard, and George French of Fayne, Mo.

• • •

### Strike With Air Route.

Ens. James H. Verbeck, 2661 Lafayette avenue, in co-pilot of a four-engined Liberator Fleet Privateer number which sank four Japanese patrol craft, three cargo schooners, destroyed five warehouses and a bigger and damaged 13 merchant ships recently off the coasts of Japan and in the South China seas, the Navy announced.

The four patrol craft were encountered off the southern coast of Honshu and were destroyed by bombs and gun fire. The warehouses were found at a shipbuilding center on Honsu and were demolished or bombs while on the same flight strafing attacks ignited fires aboard the cargo vessels and nearly completing merchant ships.

Verbeck is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Verbeck of the Lafayette avenue address.

• • •

### Son Also Wins Call.

Seaman 1/C Robert G. Schwarz served aboard a Navy Privateer search plane which was so badly damaged by the explosion of a Jap merchant vessel it had strafed that it was scrapped after its return to base.

This was Schwarz's second close call as he spent four days adrift in a life raft last spring when his plane ran out of fuel and had to be ditched. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Schwarz, 2924 Herbert street.

• • •

### Twin Brothers Meet.

Lieutenants Edgar and Harry Woodward, twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Woodward, 626 Fairview avenue, Webster Groves, recently had an unexpected meeting on Luzon. They are officers, respectively, in the Army Air Corps and the field artillery.

They were ordered to different deployment camps in Utah and in California about the same time. Several weeks later, when Lt. Edgar Woodward dropped ashore in the Philippines and began to look for his equipment, he saw the name Harry G. Woodward Jr. on one of the Army bags, and shortly afterward his brother appeared. Neither had known that the other had sailed in the same convoy, and they had not met since Christmas of 1941.

• • •

### Spy Called Tougher Than Nazi.

St. Louis stevedore aboard the destroyer-minesweeper Hamilton which sank active against the Germans off Normandy and North Africa agree the Jap is a tougher enemy than the Nazi, a Navy dispatch announced.

Seaman 2/C James E. Winchester, also Nebraska enemy; Seaman 1/C Robert H. Allen, Hills Folsom avenue; Fire Controlman 1/C Joseph J. Hachel, 2909 South Twelfth street, and Clerk 3/C William Hartman, 3107 Cass street, enrolled the difference to the fanatical psychology of the Jap flyers who don't care if they die so long as they take a few Americans with them. They agreed that more ships were hit at Okinawa than in any other invasion.

## JOHN B. GRANDE APPOINTED MANAGER OF HOTEL STATLER

John B. Grande of New York today was appointed manager of Hotel Statler here, it was announced today by the board of directors of Hotels Statler Co., Inc. He succeeds John C. Meacham, former manager, who has resigned as commissioned but yet announced.

Grande was discharged recently from the Army, where he had served as port exchange officer of the Second Service Command. He joined the Statler organization in 1929 as a clerk, and at the time he entered the Army two years ago was resident manager of Hotel Pennsylvania in New York.

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## Lawyer Dead

ALLEN C. ORRICK

# ALLEN C. ORRICK DIES; POLICE BOARD EX-HEAD

## Death Follows Less Than Two Months That of Law Partner, Daniel N. Kirby.

Allen C. Orrick, lawyer and former president of the Board of Police Commissioners, died last night at his home, 120 Union boulevard. He was 74 years old and had been confined to his apartment since June 1. His death followed by less than two months that of Daniel N. Kirby, his neighbor, close friend and partner in the law firm of Nagel, Kirby, Orrick & Shepley.

Col. Orrick, who held that title from military service and from his Police Board position, was a bachelor. He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Florence O. Pettus. The funeral will be at Mrs. Pettus' home, 4367 Westminster place, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, followed by interment in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

He was born in St. Louis, the son of John C. and Penelope Allen Orrick, both parents being of leading families. He studied in Smith Academy, then the preparatory department of Washington University, and was a graduate of Yale University in the class of 1892, and Harvard University Law School in 1895. He was admitted to the St. Louis bar in the latter year, hence had practiced for 51 years.

A member of the National Guard since the '90s, he served in the Spanish-American War of 1898 as corporal in Battery A, in Puerto Rico. Twenty years later he went to France as lieutenant colonel of a cavalry regiment.

Col. Orrick, a Republican, was appointed by Gov. Sam A. Baker in 1925 as head of the Police Board. He strengthened military discipline of the Police Department, and instituted practices which had been introduced under a preceding police administration, that of Victor J. Miller, and which had been condemned as violating the rights of citizens.

When Gov. Henry S. Caulfield succeeded Baker in 1929 he publicly requested Col. Orrick to remain at the head of the Police Board, but the request was refused, because of the requirements of Col. Orrick's law practice.

Col. Orrick was a member and former president of the board of trustees of Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, and a member of the executive board of the Boy Scouts' advisory council. In the present war, he was active as chairman of the Selective Service Appeal Board here.

## MRS. ALLAN PINKERTON DIES

Mrs. Frank Wandworth Pinkerton, widow of Allan Pinkerton, who from 1923 until his death in 1930 was head of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, Inc., died yesterday at her home in New York.

Mrs. Pinkerton was a native St. Louisan, but had lived in New York after her marriage in 1902. She is survived by her son, Robert A. Pinkerton, now head of the detective agency, and two sisters, Mrs. Maud W. Sousa, and Mrs. Grace W. Lindley, both of New York.

## Sir Eric Phipps, Diplomat, Dies.

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP) — Sir Eric Phipps, British ambassador to Berlin from 1933 to 1937, died yesterday. He was 65 years old. Phipps was ambassador to Paris when war broke out in 1939, but retired from diplomatic service soon afterwards.

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# SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

MISS BETTY LOUISE BECKER, daughter of M. and Mrs. Wesley H. Becker, and Capt. Kirtley E. Black, anti-aircraft artillery officer who returned Thursday from Germany, where for a year he served with the Ninth Army, will be married tonight. Their engagement was announced in June, 1944, shortly before the bridegroom was ordered overseas.

The ceremony, at 6 o'clock, will be performed in Singleton Memorial Chapel of St. John's Methodist church, with about 100 guests in attendance. Officiating will be the Rev. Dr. Hampton Adams, pastor of Union Avenue Christian church. The setting will be white summer flowers and candles massed about the altar.

Mrs. Russell Cowan, in a pink organdie gown with matching lace adorning the sash and sleeves and scattered in bowknots over the full skirt, will be matron of honor. She will carry a bouquet of pink roses and blue delphinium and will wear lace in her hair with the bloomers. The bridegroom's father, Robert A. Black of the Park Plaza, is to be best man.

White satin and nacquisette have been combined into a simple bridal gown. Satin forms the bodice, its seams sack outlined with ruching, and long satin sleeves, while nacquisette, over satin, has been fashioned into a full skirt and train. The bride will wear a tulle veil reaching to her fingertips from a headdress of tulle and orange blossoms, and will carry a shower bouquet of stephanotis centered with four white orchids.

After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Becker, whose home is 5708 Pershing avenue, will give a reception in the French Room of the Coronado Hotel. One of the guests will be Capt. Black's brother-in-law, Col. Daniel H. Hundley, who served in the same outfit with him overseas and who has joined Mrs. Hundley (Virginia Black) here.

Capt. Black and his bride will have a brief honeymoon, and at the end of his 30-day leave he will report for reassignment.

Miss Becker is a former student at Washington University, where she joined Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority. She is a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles L. Sampson of the Lenox Hotel and the late Mr. Sampson, for many years principal of the Humboldt School. Her paternal grandparents are Henry W. Becker and the late Mrs. Becker (Louise Niedringhaus). Capt. Black is a graduate of Washington University and Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. His fraternity is Sigma Chi. Neither of his brothers is in the service, Robert A. Black Jr., U.S.N.R., nor Mel David W. Black, both stationed in the East, could be present for the wedding. Their mother, Mrs. Robert A. Black, lives at 6311 Westminster place.

• • •

Mrs. William C. Lindley (Lucretia Green) and her young son, William Champlin Lindley Jr., have arrived from Vineyard Haven on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., for a visit with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Green, 243 Westgate avenue. Accompanying Mrs. Lindley was Miss Barbara Tilton of Vineyard Haven, who is also a guest at the Green home. Lt. and Mrs. Lindley have made their home for the past two years at Vineyard Haven, where he is on duty with the Naval Reserve.

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## To Be Wed Friday.

MRS. ARTHUR DONALD MACKIE of Springfield, Ill., announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her niece, Miss Abigail Holmes, 613 Belt avenue, to Victor B. Harris. While plans for the marriage are incomplete, the ceremony will take place Friday morning in the presence of the two families. Immediately afterward Mr. Harris and his bride will depart for a honeymoon in Mexico City.

Miss Holmes, daughter of the late George C. Holmes, has been librarian at Normandy High School for several years. She was graduated from Mary Institute and attended Lindenwood College. Mr. Harris, son of Mrs. W. B. Harris, 4005 Westminster place, and the late Mr. Harris, was graduated from the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, and the University of Missouri Law School.

## MRS. ANDREW P. TITUS DIES

Mrs. Isabel Titus, wife of Andrew P. Titus, president of the Illinois Terminal Railroad, died day of heart disease at her home, 641 West Polo drive, Clayton. She was 70 years old.

Surviving besides her husband are two daughters, Mrs. Dolphine King and Mrs. F. C. Weber, and two sons, John A. Titus and Capt. Andrew P. Titus Jr., now stationed at Fort Knox, Ky. A private funeral will be held tomorrow.

# NORMA TERRIS STARS IN 'BITTER SWEET'

## Noel Coward's Gay Operetta of Paris and London Given Sprightly Revival.

By JACK BALCH

Norma Terris is one of a very small band of stars for whom a Municipal Opera appearance inevitably turns out to be a personal triumph for the player, no matter who else is or isn't in the show, and regardless of the merits or demerits of the show as a whole.

The Municipal Opera presented Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet" its revival last night before an audience of 10,000 persons, and it proved to be a great evening in particular for Miss Terris. She received a tremendous personal ovation at the end, with her costar, William Horne, leading the handclapping applause from the stage.

When you consider that the show was not a case of Miss Terris standing alone (although it could well have been), but a case of Miss Terris in combination with the sprightly music of Mr. Coward, who is surely England's permanent wonder boy in that he is a composer, playwright, superb actor, writer, etc., etc., all in one, it can be readily seen that the evening was quite a success.

The operetta gave Miss Terris quite a workout in the matter of costume and makeup changes. She begins as an old woman. By the flashback method, she goes to the days of her girlhood and, by stages, through middle age, returns to old age at the end. The story deals with how the heroine missed the one love of her life and regretted it always. The tone of the operetta is nostalgic, but is not without its many gay moments.

Because the makeup changes occur in so short a time, Miss Terris, as she told a reporter, helps out the formal makeup, necessarily sketchy, by "changing her thoughts" as well as her face.

Edwin McArthur, Music Director, again deserted the podium for a piano accompanist's role on stage in a few of Miss Terris' last-act numbers. Again, Ben Rader, from the pit, took over while McArthur was on stage.

Patricia Bowman again appeared in solo numbers. Her partner, Charles Laskey, suffered an injury that week that forced him out of the show. Miss Bowman's dancing, set to Chopin music, was received with the usual enthusiasm by the audience. This translated, means it was received with the same unusual enthusiasm the lovely dancer's presence always invokes.

Earle MacVeigh played a villainous Army man who runs Horne through in a duel, thus putting a point to Miss Terris' lifelong tragedy. Exquisite little Virginia Gorski, from the chorus, was one of many chorus girls with speaking parts. Miss Gorski played a sort of modern-girl type to whom the old-fashioned Miss Terris addresses the sentimental content of her memories of her own youth.

Ruth Urban contributed a catty singing and acting bit. Fred Harper and Le Roi Operti were excellent character men, as they always are. Cora Tracy made her debut at the Opera in a sort of formidable-dowager role.

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# Walk by Harry Brecheen Leads to Dodger Run in the First Inning

## Cardinal Left-Hander Then Fans Three Men In Row in the Third

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 14—Southpaw Harry Brecheen, who pitched a 5-0 victory over the Giants in the Polo Grounds last Thursday, was on the hill for the Cardinals here this afternoon in the fourth and final game of the champions' series with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Ralph Branca was the Brooklyn pitcher as Leo Durocher's men hoped to gain an even break in the set.

About 12,000 attended.

Stanlins, Stewart, Magerkurth and Reinhart were the umpires.

The game:

FIRST INNING—CARDINALS—Burgess walked. Schoendienst popped to Stanky. Adams flied to Reese. Krsnowski forced Burgess. Galan to Stanky.

DODGERS — Stanky's drive bounced off Brecheen's foot to Marion who threw him out. Reese walked. Reese went to second on a passed ball. Reese stopped at third on Youngdahlowe out Galan. Walker singled to right, scoring Reese. Galan forced Walker. Young to Marion. ONE RUN.

SECOND — CARDINALS — Garagiola walked. O'Dea also walked. Marion sacrificed. Branca to Stanky who covered first. Young flied to Walker. Brecheen struck out.

DODGERS — Reese lined to Young. Rivers fouled to Schoendienst. Sandlock was called out on strikes.

THIRD — CARDINALS — Burgess walked. Schoendienst forced Burgess, Stanky to Reese. Adams walked. Krsnowski flied to Giard. Sanford was out, Rivers to Branca, who covered first.

DODGERS—Branca was called out on strikes. Stanky was also called out on strikes. Reese struck out.

FOURTH — CARDINALS — O'Dea walked. O'Dea went to second on Galan's ground out Marion. Galan forced out Young. Brecheen struck out.

DODGERS — Galan walked. Hudson forced out Walker, Galan taking second. Olmo was passed intentionally. Rivers popped to Sanford. Rivers walked, filling the bases. Sandlock forced Galan, O'Dea, unassisted.

FIFTH — CARDINALS — Burgess was safe when Reese fumbled his grounder. Schoendienst forced Burgess, Stevens to Rivers. Adams popped to Stanky. Krsnowski popped to Galan.

DODGERS—Marion tossed out Branca. Krsnowski threw out Stanky. Reese popped to Young.

SIXTH—CARDINALS—Sanford doubled off the right field wall. O'Dea flied to Olmo. Marion was safe when Stanky fumbled his grounder, Sanford taking third. Young fouled to Sandlock. Sandlock scored when Brown fouled Brecheen's grounder. Marion stopping at second. Both runners advanced on a wild pitch. Burgess lined to Reese. ONE RUN.

### SCORE BY INNINGS

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | T |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CARDINALS at Brooklyn | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| BROOKLYN | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

### Cardinals' Box Score

(6 Innings)

| CARDINALS | AB | R | H | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burgess rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoendienst 2b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Adams cf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Krsnowski 3b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Sanford ss | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Dea c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Marion 1b | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Young as | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Brecheen p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 21 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 0 |

| BROOKLYN | AB | R | H | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stanky 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Reese ss | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Galan 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Walker cf | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Olmo lf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rivers rf | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sandlock c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Branca p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 21 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 9 | 0 |

## Cardinals Win In 15th; Barrett Rings Up No. 17

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 14—Charley (Red) Barrett had 17 victories to his credit today as he pitched the Cardinals to an 11-10 decision over the Dodgers in 15 innings yesterday.

He was the fifth pitcher used by Manager Billy Southworth in what was one of the most-used games imaginable for the latter part of eight innings. The game became Barrett's in the ninth when the Dodgers shoved over the run that tied the count at 10-10 and thereafter he and Hal Gregg made a pitching duel out of it.

During his 7 2-3 innings on the mound Barrett gave up only four hits and fanned seven of the Dodgers. He also had the doubtful distinction of being thrown out twice at the plate with what would have been the winning run. That happened in the 12th inning and again in the 14th.

While Southworth used five hurlers, Leo Durocher used him one better with six. There were also an error by the Cardinals and three by the Dodgers, not to mention a balk and a few other assorted items.

In addition George Kurowski hit his 12th and 13th home runs of the season, his first coming in the opening frame with two on base.

### TOOK A LONG TIME

| CARDINALS | AB | R | H | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burgess rf | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoendienst 2b | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Adams cf | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Krsnowski 3b | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Sanford ss | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| O'Dea c | 6 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Marion 1b | 6 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Young as | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Barrett p | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 54 | 10 | 13 | 36 | 17 | 0 |

| BROOKLYN | AB | R | H | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stanky 2b | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Reese ss | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Galan 1b | 6 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Walker cf | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Olmo lf | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Rivers rf | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Owen c | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Branca p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Casey p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamner p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Higbe p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gregg p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Behrman x | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Phelps p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hermanski xx | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTALS | 50 | 10 | 11 | 30 | 10 | 1 |

x—Batted for Higbe in 12th.
xx—Batted for Phelps in 14th.

Cardinals ..... 000 000 000 000 001—1
Brooklyn ..... 000 000 000 000 010—1

Errors—Burgess, Sanford, Owen, Barrett, Stanky 2, Reese, Galan. Runs batted in—Barrett, Marion, Young, Owen, Walker, Olmo, Rivers. Two-base hits—Barrett, Walker. Three-base hit—Olmo. Home runs—Kurowski 2. Sacrifices—Adams, Barrett, Owen. Double plays—Reese, Stanky and Galan; Sanford, Schoendienst and Marion. Left on bases—Cardinals 13, Brooklyn 12. Bases on balls—Off Barrett 3, Casey 1, Hamner 1, Higbe 1, Gregg 1, Phelps 1. Struck out—By Barrett 4, Casey 1, Hamner 1, Higbe 1, Gregg 2, Phelps 1. Hits—Off Barrett 7 in 7 2-3 innings, Casey 1 in 1 inning, Hamner 1 in 1 inning, Higbe 1 in 1 inning, Gregg 1 in 2 innings, Phelps 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Gregg. Umpires—Stanlins, Stewart, Magerkurth and Reinhart. Time—3:30. Attendance—12,000.

## Ostermueller Pitches Pirates To 7-5 Victory

BOSTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates evened their series with the Boston Braves, 3-all, by winning the first game of today's doubleheader, 7 to 5, in 10 innings. Fritz Ostermueller helped win his own game with a tenth inning single which scored two runs.

### Ten Events in Ozark Swim Finals Today

Seven races for men and three for women will be contested today in the Ozark A. A. U. swim championship finals at the Jefferson Barracks outdoor pool.

Downtown Y swimmers appear favorites after yesterday's trials. The qualifiers:

[illegible]

### Four More Winners For Jessup; Year's Total Is Now 136

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 14 (AP)—J. Dent Jessup, the hottest rider in racing right now, hooked four more winners home at Delta Park yesterday. The little equestrian, who moved with 22 winners last week, won with Jones Pony, $9.40; Valdina Clove, $4; Philando, $11.60, and Snow Crystal at $3.20. He now has 136 winners for the year.

### Hurls Third No-Hit Game in 12 Days

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP)—John Burke, 21, hurled his third consecutive no-hit, no-run game in 12 days for the Bustleton Athletic Club yesterday to defeat the South Philadelphia Boys' Club, 6-0, in the Sam Pennock playoffs.

### Happy Wins Again.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gunder Haegg, the famed Swedish runner who won the National 5,000-meter title Sunday, earned another medal yesterday by winning a 2,000-meter race at Stockholm in the comparatively slow time of 5 minutes 20.6 seconds. Haegg's world record for the distance is 5:01.2.

## WRAY'S COLUMN

### Peanuts, Popcorn Hit New Low.

THERE are all sorts of persons connected with a major league baseball club. . . . But don't we moment get the idea that (1) the responsibility or interest centers about the president, the manager or even the treasurer of the outfit. . . . There's the concessionaire—consider him.

In the case of the two St. Louis clubs he is one Blake Harper. . . . He handles the concessions department for both clubs. . . . And just in case you think it's estimated on a peanuts and popcorn basis consider what some of the hired help make in one day.

. . .

We have in front of us one of the occasional reports Harper makes through his department to the management. . . . It's by way of encouragement to his less successful employees to "go thou and do likewise."

For example here's the department that Harper hands prospective commission employees in the 50 or so meetings made by him top help on of Sunday, July 20. . . . The attendance on that date was under 20,000. . . . And just here are some of the commissions recorded:

John Doe Import, pavilion, soft drinks and beer, $39.10; John Gilligan, beer, $24.75; Jack Hoffer, ice cream, $24.70; Charlie Lawless, beer, $23.60; Earl Farrow, hot dogs, $13.20; Ira Kimbel, bleachers, soft drinks and beer, $13.15; Richmond Dairies, hot dogs, $21.75; George Wells, upper deck, soft drinks and beer, $19.50.

. . .

### Peanuts, Popcorn Reach New Low.

AND so on, for into the long list of concessionaire boys and men and even girls—the ladies are in the ice cream department—who publicly their wares under the difficult conditions of crowded grand stands and aisles.

The one thing that struck this writer in connection with the concession setup was the low status of peanuts and popcorn, ordinarily rated first in the minds of most of us as the items likely to be most demanded at public rooting gatherings.

Rated eleventh and twelfth on the list of high commissions for sales by grand stand vendors was Leo Bullard, peanuts, $2.50 for the day. Oliver Kirkhaider, the popcorn guy, had to be satisfied on this memorable date of July 20 with only $2.20.

That aroused our curiosity and so we called Blake Harper's office to know how such standard commodities as popcorn and peanuts had sunk to such a low level as compared with beer and ice cream. . . . We are told that:

"You can't gauge one day by another. . . . Sales vary with the temperature and other conditions. . . . If it's sweltering, up go soft drinks, beer and ice cream sales. . . . If it's cool look for a hot-dog and sandwich business. . . . We have to be prepared for anything. . . . But the index of one day isn't to be regarded as the index of the season."

. . .

A HUTCHER can pick up fat and sprout by crying "beer, soda and cigars!" . . . And, incidentally, and lest it may have escaped your attention, St. Louis major league baseball got its start with just that cry of the wares: "Who'll you have game—beer, soda or cigars?"

Out on the ballgame place

### Goes Over Big

BLAKE HARPER, manager of the Sportsman's Park concessions, who sells his baseball public some 27 varieties of commodities from economic baseball help to ham sandwiches (when he can get the points) and rolls up huge annual financial totals for his employers.

knows one—and back there 10 years ago as well—as Sportsman's Park, the major league baseball game got its start from the sale of beer, soda and cigars.

. . . Many of the oldtimers out to the grandstand at the old Sportsman's Park can prove the case for me.

That grand stand in those days was located in the southeast corner of the same property whereon today another team of St. Louis Browns is battling for the 1941 American League pennant.

At that time one Chris Von der Ahe, who ran a combination grocery store and saloon on the northeast corner of Grand and St. Louis avenues, assembled a baseball team the purpose of which was not so much baseball as it was to furnish an outlet for Chris's beer, soda and wagers.

It turned out that his baseball business was bigger than his concessions sales and so he turned all his attention to that.

. . . He sent players. . . . He made St. Louis one of the highlights of the big league baseball world. . . . And it was all because he wanted to sell more beer, more soda and more suckers, just as does the Blake Harper of today.

. . .

In the end baseball ground the undoing of Von der Ahe, probably the only man in the world who built a monument to himself carved and erected to his memory in a local cemetery before he was dead!

The last we remember of Chris he was selling beer, soda and cigars! It was in a cheap little joint on Jefferson avenue near Olive street, called the "Ride in the Well." . . . He was keeping body and soul together, after his great eminence of baseball had gone haywire.

### Plenty of Hard Work For All-Star Squad

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 14 (AP)—Work—hard work and lots of it, twice daily—was the pattern laid down by head coach Bernie Bierman of Minnesota as he and his assistants got down to serious business preparing the college football all-stars for their game with the Green Bay Packers, Aug. 21.

And by way of proving he put his squad of 40 through a line scrimmage in Dyche Stadium at Northwestern University yesterday afternoon—the third time he'd had them out.

## Potter Knocked Out In First; Binks Hits Homer With Two On

By J. Roy Stockton

SPORTSMAN'S PARK, Aug. 14—Manager Luke Sewell started Nelson Potter against the Senators in the final game of the series this afternoon but he was out of there before he had retired a man in the first inning.

Myatt and Lewis singled and after Binks had cleared the bases with a home run, Potter walked Kuhel and Want replaced him. The inning was good for three runs for the Senators.

The Browns came back with four runs in the fourth inning, a double with the bases loaded by Stephens accounting for three of the tallies.

The game:

FIRST INNING—SENATORS—Myatt scratched a single off Potter's glove. Lewis singled to center sending Myatt to third. Binks hit on top of the right field pavilion for a home run and scored behind Myatt and Lewis. Kuhel walked. That was all for Potter and West pitched for the Browns. Kosevich hit into a double play, Gutteridge to Stephens to McQuinn. Layne singled to center for his sixth straight hit. Evans forced Layne, Stephens to Gutteridge. THREE RUNS.

BROWNS—Gutteridge popped to Torres. Gray struck out. Byrnes flied to Lewis.

SECOND—SENATORS—Torres popped to Gutteridge. Schulte threw out Wolff. Myatt struck out.

BROWNS—McQuinn struck out. Moore flied to Kosevich. Layne threw out Stephens.

THIRD — SENATORS — Lewis lined to Moore. Binks flied to Gray. Kuhel flied to Moore.

BROWNS — Schulte flied to Binks. Marcum singled to center. West hit to Torres who stepped on second forcing Marcum then threw to Kuhel for a double play.

FOURTH—SENATORS—Kosevich popped to Gutteridge. Layne flied deep to Gray. Evans flied to Moore.

BROWNS—Gutteridge grounded to Kuhel and when Kuhel threw high to Wolff, who was covering first, Gutteridge reached first on the error. Gray forced Gutteridge, Kuhel to Torres. Byrnes walked. McQuinn walked, filling the bases. Moore hit off Kuhel's glove for a single, scoring Gray. Stephens doubled to left-center, scoring Byrnes, McQuinn and Moore. Schulte walked. Marcum flied to Kosevich. West struck out. FOUR RUNS.

FIFTH—SENATORS — Torres flied to Gray. Wolff singled to center. Myatt forced Wolff, West to Stephens. Lewis beat out a hit to Gutteridge, Myatt stopping at second. Binks was called out on strikes.

BROWNS — Gutteridge popped to Torres. Gray batted and was thrown out by Wolff. Byrnes singled to center. McQuinn walked. Moore popped to Torres.

SIXTH — SENATORS — Kuhel fouled to McQuinn. Kosevich reached first when Schulte fumbled his grounder. Layne hit into a double play, Gutteridge to Stephens to McQuinn.

BROWNS—Stephens flied to Kosevich. Schulte struck out but had to be thrown out, Evans to Kuhel. Marcum doubled to left. West grounded to Myatt.

SEVENTH — SENATORS — Evans singled to center. Torres popped to Stephens. Farrell batted for Wolff and flied to Gray. Trosky batted for Myatt and struck out.

### Takes Lesson on 8 Iron Then Sinks Hole-In-One

Bob Ginsburg shot a hole-in-one yesterday on No. 2 green at Triple A, a 125-yard hole. He used a No. 8 iron and was playing with Jack Rubin, William Shaw and Carl Rubin.

Yesterday morning Ginsburgh was enlightening to the Triple A pro that he was unable to hit the No. 2 green. He was given a lesson on using his eight iron and that each the first one the same day. No. 2 green is the one on which the annual Hole-in-One tournament is held.


AMATEUR GOLF

Miller Beer 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0

# Stockham Team Is Eliminated In Legion Play

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 14—The St. Louis Stockhams were eliminated from the American Legion regional baseball tournament here yesterday, when they suffered their second defeat, having before Topeka, Kan., 6 to 3, as Earl Hare, Topeka hurler, allowed only three hits.

The Stockhams scored two of their runs in the sixth when Jim Enright walked, Dick Lowe walked and both scored when Dick Wuestling and Ray Henderson were thrown out at first. The other Stockham run, in the eighth, also came without a hit. Wuestling walked, Reed, batting for Henderson, was hit by the pitcher and Harley Reeves walked to fill the bases. Wuestling scored when Jim Petit was tossed out at first.

A hit batter and a single gave Topeka its first run in the first. A walk, a single and Tom McSherry's triple, followed by Walt Dodd's fly, netted three more in the third. The other two came in the seventh on a walk to Burl Ward, Dick McDonald's hit and an error for one run. Dave Lowe went to the mound to replace Jim Hudson. He walked Dodd to fill the bases and then walked Hare to force a run in.

In the second game, Oak Park gained a 6-5 victory over Little Rock in a tight affair, breaking a 4-4 deadlock in the seventh on a walk, a single, a sacrifice, a passed ball and two-base error.

Topeka today lost to Little Rock, 5-0, Little Rock thus meeting Oak Park for the title. The two teams play later today. If Oak Park wins the trial goes with the victory. If Little Rock wins the clubs play a title contest tomorrow.

## THE BOX SCORE

**Western Squad Completed.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Headed by Dick Mitchell, a Montana pitcher who has held his opponents to an average of three hits a game in winning 12 of his 14 Legion starts, 16 players were named today as members of Ty Cobb's Western team which will meet a Babe Ruth-managed Eastern squad in the Esquire All-America game at the Polo Grounds Aug. 29.

The Westerners will be out to avenge a 6-0 defeat handed them last year in the inaugural game of the series staged for the benefit of the Army-Navy Relief Committee and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Besides Mitchell, who hails from Miles City, three other hurlers have been picked for the squad. They are John Finch of Houston, Tex.; Bernard Dunn of Omaha, Neb., and George Fisher of Ogden, Utah.

Other members of the team include:

First Baseman Bob Goldstein, Seattle, Wash.; Second Baseman Harold McKee, Portland, Ore., and Dave Williams, Dallas, Tex.; Shortstop John Dittmer, Des Moines, Ia., and John Thomas, St. Louis; Third Baseman Myron Craig, Denver, and Ted Dreher, Tulsa, Okla.; Catchers Clarence Fiche, Minneapolis; Art Thrasher, Los Angeles; Charles Dixon, Little Rock, Ark., and Mickey Cummins, Kansas City.

Bob Di Pietro of San Francisco was the only fulltime outfielder picked, but Fisher, Dunn and Craig as well as several others listed the outfield as their second choice.

The Westerners will assemble in New York Aug. 21 to open training under Cobb's direction.

# SHORT—WAVES

FALLON

GEORGE FALLON, former seven-year infielder of the world champion Cardinals and now a recruit at Sampson Naval Training Center, has taken over the second base position on the Bluejacket squad. . . . Hank Greenberg, former Pittsburgh Pirate, is the team's shortstop.

DICK BALAIS, an outfielder, has been sold by Los Angeles to the league — leading Portland club of the Pacific Coast League.

GOV. MILLARD CALDWELL said he is looking forward to possible resumption of racing in Florida, which would benefit the state treasury to the extent of six or seven million dollars. . . .

ANDRES HAMMERSLEY, South American tennis champion from Chile, has arrived in the United States to play in the national singles tournament.

JOE WILLIAMS, N.B.A. lightweight champion, and Cosa Dundee, New York, will meet in a 10-round bout at Philadelphia, Aug. 20. . . . The Cleveland entry in the All-America Football League will not be known as the Panthers after all—they'll be the CLEVELAND BROWNS. H. N. BREWSTER, director of Maryville, Mo., will be on the staff of the coaching school at Nebraska, Aug. 13-24.

Directors of the EASTERN RACING ASSOCIATION, operators of Suffolk Downs, have declared a dividend of $5 a share, payable Aug. 20. . . . The company pays a dividend of $4.40 paid last October. . . . JOE GRIFFIN, Detroit pitcher, has been optioned to Buffalo of the International League. . . . An international heavyweight bout will be held at Mexico City Saturday night between LUIS ANGEL FIRPO of Buenos Aires and Camilo Agramonte of Mexico.

## Dick Pfahl on Visit After 3 Years Service In Pacific Campaigns

After 37 months of duty in the Pacific which included the Okinawa invasion, Capt. Dick Pfahl of the Marines is resting at his home here before reporting for duty Aug. 28 as a member of the permanent personnel at the Marine base at Quantico, Va.

The former St. Louis University football star has been decorated with the Silver and Bronze stars, the Purple Heart and has a Navy citation.

During more than three years almost continuous duty with the exception of one 30-day leave, Pfahl has seen action in most of the big Pacific battles starting with Guadalcanal and ending at Okinawa. He was wounded three times.

In recent months, Pfahl said he had met several other gridiron stars from this area, including Dick Patton and Vark Kennedy, teammates at St. Louis U., Joe Cook, former Hickman High guard; Merle Abrams, former Missouri U. tackle, and Lee Tate, Washington U. star.

# Baseball Men To Discuss Postwar Game

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Following their wartime wonted almost every baseball's bigwigs today began turning their attention to postwar employment.

Commissioner A. B. "Happy" Chandler has called a two-day meeting, starting tomorrow, of major and minor league officials who make up the game's postwar committee.

Baseball hopes to get off to a running start on a broad postwar expansion program that will cover leagues which stopped play during wartime and organize many new small minor leagues.

Filling into the pattern for probable discussion if not formal action in the meetings here are such subjects as finding more room in baseball for returning servicemen, giving the game back to corner-lot boys and general problems.

Heads of both major leagues, Ford Frick, National, and Will Harridge, American; William G. Bramham, boss of the minors, and Leslie M. O'Connor, special assistant to Chandler, will attend the meetings along with these club and league representatives:

American League—Clark Griffith, Washington; Thomas Yawkey, Boston; Del Baker, Detroit.

National League — Branch Rickey, Brooklyn; Sam Breadon, St. Louis; Warren Giles, Cincinnati; Horace Stoneham, New York.

Minor leagues—George M. Trautman, American Association; Thomas H. Richardson, Eastern; Earl Hare, Southern; Charles H. Graham, Pacific Coast; Frank D. Lawrence, Piedmont; Arthur Ehlers, Interstate.

## Capt. Tom Harmon Gets His Release From the Air Corps

FORT MacARTHUR, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—Former All-American Halfback Tom Harmon was a civilian today for the first time in nearly four years.

Harmon, a captain in the Army Air Forces, received his discharge here early and prepared to join his wife, Actress Elyse Knox, and 6-month-old daughter, Marcia, in Ann Arbor, Mich., immediately.

All-American at the University of Michigan in 1939 and 1940, Harmon enlisted in November, 1941. He had two close brushes with death: one, a bomber crash in Dutch Guiana in April, 1943; the other when his fighter plane was shot down over China in October, 1943. He parachuted and was missing 22 days on the latter mission.

He won the Silver Star and the Purple Heart.

Harmon's plans are indefinite, but he said he might return to radio sports announcing, at which he had a short whirl after his graduation from Michigan. He was about concerning possible professional football offers.

## Roths and St. Agatha Win Softball Titles

The Roth Leagues defeated the All-Stars, 6 to 1, for the senior division title of the Third District Youth Association in a game yesterday at St. Louis Park.

The Junior Division crown went to St. Agatha by a 10-2 victory over the Diamonds.

The association is sponsor of 20 softball teams in the city.

Charles Kiley, representing Mayor Kaufmann, presented the members of the winning team with medals after the games. He was introduced by Officer James McGuire, Lee Public Service Athletics League Post 100 Drum and Bugle Corps entertained.

# RISE IN OVER-ALL INCOME TAX PAID STATE HERE IN '44

## Top Brackets Show Largest Increases, While the Lower Ones Advance Only Slightly.

The number of St. Louisans in top income tax brackets last year and the amount of their taxable income increased greatly over the previous year, while the number in the lower brackets and their total income advanced slightly, an analysis of state income tax figures released by Assessor Eugene M. Quinn revealed.

The overall increase in 1944 over 1943 in both number of taxpayers and amount of income in all brackets reflects the high level of employment and wages when war production reached a peak.

In the $50,000 to $100,000 bracket, the number of taxpayers jumped from 73 in 1943 to 87 last year, or 119 per cent, with their total income rising almost 90 per cent. In the bracket over $100,000, the number rose from 6 to 14, or 216 per cent, with their total income soaring 251 per cent.

Total number of persons with taxable incomes increased from 139,109 in 1943 to 141,163 last year, a 1 per cent rise, and total taxable income increased from $101,911,039 in 1943 to $109,134,927 last year, a rise of more than 15 per cent.

**Above and Below $10,000.**

In the brackets up to $10,000, the increase was comparatively slight, 2.27 per cent in number of taxpayers and 1.82 per cent in income, but in the brackets above $10,000, the increases were almost 117 per cent in number and almost 90 per cent in income.

Only one bracket, $10,000 to $20,000, failed to show an increase in the number of taxpayers, having a decrease of 6 per cent, but it was assumed that most of them dropped into higher brackets. Despite the decrease in number of taxpayers, the $10,000-$20,000 class had an increase in total income of 3 per cent.

Largest increase in brackets below $10,000 was shown by the $5,000 to $10,000 class, the number of taxpayers rising 19 per cent and their total income rising almost 18 per cent.

**Less Than $2000 Bracket.**

As in past years almost 30 per cent of all state income taxpayers are in St. Louis and number of persons filing in the less-than-$2000 bracket, while their share of total taxable income was about 40 per cent. The figures were about the same for 1943.

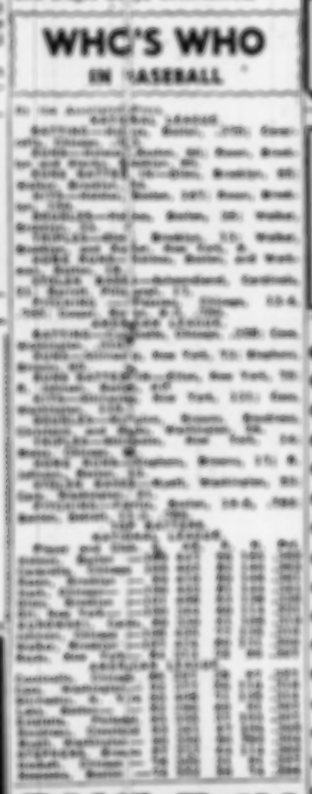
In 1944 the 30 per cent accounted for almost 70 per cent of the total income, as compared to about 67 per cent of the 1943 total income. In 1943 only .62 per cent of the number of taxpayers had incomes of more than $10,000, and their share of total income was 5.5 per cent; in 1944, 1.28 per cent of the total number were in the over-$10,000 bracket and they accounted for 10 per cent of total income.

Average taxable income last year of all taxpayers was $2161, as compared with $2068 the previous year, an increase of 10 per cent.

**20 Allied Soldiers Killed in Batch.**

GOCH, Germany, Aug. 14 (AP)—Twenty-first Army Group authorities said today 20 British and Canadian soldiers were killed and 30 injured, some seriously, in a head-on collision of two lorries here near Goch yesterday.

## WHO'S WHO IN BASEBALL



ONE-DAY RECAPPING
All Work Guaranteed
Regular Size $6.50 up
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Sold by These Valley Firms
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Adjusts and Reclines
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FEDERAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO. CH. 6454
1113 PINE ST.

It's better with fresh fruit and White Rock

Try this White Rock Rum Collins!
Put 1 level teaspoonful of sugar in a tall glass. Dissolve thoroughly in a little White Rock Water. Add juice of 1 small lime (or ½ lemon) and stir. Add crushed ice (or ice cubes), then 1 jigger of rum (2 oz.). Fill glass with White Rock Sparkling Mineral Water—stir lively mixer with the refreshing long, dry sparkle ... and GOOD LUCK!

# GERMAN MINES FALLING SHORT IN COAL OUTPUT

Continued From Page One.

every possible step to achieve export of 10,000,000 metric tons of coal from Germany by Dec. 31, and 15 million tons more by April 30, 1946.

**Failure Predicted.**

It had been previously agreed between the President and Winston Churchill that 10 Downing street would send a similar order to Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. The White House order would be meaningless, otherwise, because the Ruhr is in the British zone.

The experts predict, however, that they will fail. An estimate that the Ruhr would yield 250,000 tons for export by the new year, and another 10 million by April 30, only half of Truman's goal, was arrogated by Col. Robert P. Koenig, one of Gen. Eisenhower's chief coal experts, and Cpnl. Charles Emert, and Col. Kenneth Noel, production and distribution chiefs for the British control agency.

Exclusive of Spain and Portugal, which apparently will not be considered, western Europe will have a coal "deficit" of 12,000,000 tons in the last four months of 1945 alone, a competent official estimated. Allied military requirements and essential needs in Germany will consume another 5,000,000 tons.

Britain, once one of the world's biggest exporters of coal is in poor shape to help. Nevertheless, it is making small exports by scrolling fuel for home consumption.

Estimates of Europe's bedrock needs do not allow for hauling of private homes. In Germany they do not even allow for hot water for civilians.

**Ickes Reverses Policy.**

These grave shortages apparently forced the United States to reverse its announced policy. Ickes said recently that the United States would undertake to ship 6,000,000 tons of coal to Europe by the end of the year. A month earlier he said that the United States would fall short of its own needs by 27,000,000 tons, and would suspend foreign shipments in September.

To meet its share of export requirements as fixed and take care of Allied military and German civil needs, the Ruhr would have to produce about 4,500,000 tons a month, above what is consumed in the mining process.

The British Military Government says 138 of a total of 172 Ruhr coal mines are operating today. The authorities are debating whether to open 20 more, spreading manpower and materials that much thinner.

The British are making great strides, however. In May, the exportable surplus under Allied operation was only 116,000 tons. In June, it was 262,000.

The August target for export from western Germany as a whole is 445,000 tons. By contrast, the Germans produced 2,180,000 tons of merchantable coal from the Ruhr in September 1944, just a shade under the average monthly production in 1938.

# 300 LEAVE HERE FOR FRONT, DOUBT THEY'LL REACH IT

## 75 of Group From Area —First to Move West From Barracks Since Surrender Offer.

Three hundred combat veterans of the 104th (Timberwolf) Division left Jefferson Barracks yesterday bound for the Pacific war theater—and most of them had no idea the theater would be closed down before they reached it. The news was still being awaited from Japan as they assembled to leave.

The soldiers, half of them Missourians, including about 75 from this area, were the first contingent of redeploying troops to move out of St. Louis since the Japanese surrender offer.

Above the blare of a post band, playing as the men marched toward their Pullman sleepers, Pvt. Joseph E. Moore said to a Post-Dispatch reporter: "I don't think we'll ever get to the Pacific fronts. I feel pretty good." He spent his 30-day furlough here with his wife, Mrs. Mary Moore, 6071 Cabanne avenue.

Lt. Col. Robert P. Tubb of Lexington, Mo., engineer of the Timberwolves, who fought their way into Cologne and helped clean out the Ruhr pocket, was in command of the departing unit. He said: "The men are hoping they won't see any more fighting. We were in it in Europe for 196 combat days. The accent is on hope."

The war was still on, however, and there was no change in their original orders of a month ago. They were proceeding to Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., for further training, preliminary to assignment to fighting positions.

"Wish I had five more points," said Cpl. Philip Jick, 5402 Page boulevard, and Pfc. Harold H. Schultz, 3433 McKean avenue, joined in, "Is this trip necessary?"

Cpl. Stephen Walz, 3230 North Fifty-eighth street, East St. Louis, left his wife, mother and brother in tears as the train pulled away from the post station. He had been gone a year, was home a month, and was off again.

TRAVEL, RESORTS, HOTELS TRAVEL, RESORTS, HOTELS

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# HOUSE GROUP ACTS TO TIGHTEN VOTE REGISTRATION LAW

### Accepts Provision That Residents Be Defined, Described — Proposed by Barrett.

By JAY B. WILSON
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 14—A move to provide more stringent laws relating to the registration of voters in St. Louis was made yesterday by the House Elections Committee on Elections.

The committee accepted for inclusion in the statutes being revised, written to conform to the new Constitution, a provision that the law describe and define a residence from which a voter may be registered. The suggestion was made to the committee by James W. Barrett, former chairman of the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners and non-legislative adviser to the committee.

The House group also had a letter indorsing the proposed change from Frank L. Remmert, present chairman of the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners, with approval of the board.

The registration statute now in effect specifies that no one may vote whose name does not appear upon the registers as a qualified voter in the precinct where the person offers to vote.

**Points to Law's Weakness.**

Barrett said that the weakness of this law allowed persons not in actual residence in St. Louis to maintain voting addresses in the city and left the registration lists open to fraud. He said that persons living in Illinois or in nearby Missouri counties could register and vote in St. Louis without actually living there.

The proposed change adopted by the committee contains a provision similar to the present statute and adds that no person shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter except from the place of residence where the person actually resides.

Further tightening of the registration laws are contained in the description of a residence. The proposal states that a residence is a place where a family permanently resides or place where a person with no family generally lodges and keeps his personal effects. Residence is further defined as being synonymous with domicile, permanent place of abode, home and as that place to which a person, whenever absent, expects to return.

**Definition of Family.**

The definition of family given in the proposal sets out that it is a collection of two or more persons living together in a dwelling as a common home and bound to one of permanent domestic relationship.

The committee, after voting acceptance of the proposal, turned it over to the Legislative Research Committee for inclusion in the statutes being rewritten.

## FARRELL WORKED OUT USE PHASE OF ATOM BOMBING

Continued From Page One.

of 1941, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster.

**Held Various Assignments.**

For seven years after his return to America he had various engineer corps assignments, including an instructorship at West Point, but he resigned in 1929. From then until February, 1941, he served successively as New York State Commissioner of Canals and Waterways and chief engineer of the State Department of Public Works. Then he returned to active duty, as a lieutenant colonel, in Army construction work, booming in the "defense" period.

In the C.B.I. theater it was under his supervision that the Ledo road, India-Burma pipeline and B-29 bases were built. He became a brigadier general early in 1944. Married, he has two sons, one of whom, Peter Buck Farrell, is a West Point cadet, and two daughters. A third son, Thomas Jr., a 1942 graduate of West Point, was killed in Anzio beachhead in Italy in February, 1944, while serving with the engineers. The family home is at Albany, N. Y.

## BOY, 16, ACCIDENTALLY SHOT

Phillip Bouchard, 16 years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bouchard, 5608 Etzelburger avenue, was accidentally shot in the hip yesterday afternoon at a Maramec river resort at Portage des Sioux. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital at St. Charles.

A physician who treated Bouchard said the youth was wounded when a small boy picked up a .22 caliber target pistol, assuming it to be unloaded.

ELY & WALKER DRY GOODS COMPANY
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COMMON DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of 25c per share on the $20.00 par common stock has been declared payable September 1st, 1945 to stockholders of record at close of business August 15th, 1945. The stock transfer books will not close.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company
Manufacturers-Converters-
Distributors
St. Louis, Missouri
July 17th, 1945.

# MORE SOLDIERS FROM THIS AREA ARRIVE IN U.S.

### Eight Others Flown to Miami on Transport Command Planes From Europe.

More St. Louis area service men arrived yesterday in New York aboard a transport, after serving in Europe, the Associated Press reported today. They are:

[dense list of names and addresses]

The names of other St. Louis area service men who arrived recently in the country from Europe are:

[dense list of names and addresses]

The following men were scheduled to arrive in Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, Associated Press announced.

[dense list of names and addresses]

The transport Frederick Victory is due today in New York with the following St. Louisans aboard, the Associated Press reported:

[dense list of names and addresses]

The Associated Press also listed the transport Carlitz as due in New York today with the following St. Louis men:

[dense list of names and addresses]

## RULING ON DIVIDING AIR ROUTES OVER NORTH ATLANTIC STANDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board refused today to reconsider its decision whereby air routes over the North Atlantic to Europe and beyond were divided among Pan American Airways, Transcontinental & Western Air and American Airlines.

Pan American, Pennsylvania Central, Northeast and United States Midnight Sun Airlines and Moore-McCormack Steamship Co. had petitioned for reconsideration.

The board said the petitions "raised no relevant issue which was not presented to the board before the present case was submitted for decision."

## VEGETABLES AND FRUIT

[dense table]

# STOCKS RISE WAITING ON TOKYO'S ANSWER

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Rails and steels recovered part of recent losses in today's stock market while other favorites advanced selectively in quiet dealings.

It was a plodding, cautious session, because Wall Street's heart was not in its work—everyone awaited official news from the White House on the Japanese reply to Allied surrender terms.

That financial district made a futile attempt at celebration early in the day and dumping ticker tape and torn paper from skyscraper windows, but this was stretched in the absence of hoped-for developments from Washington.

A few outlaw—mostly servicemen and women on leave—entered the stock exchange gallery in anticipation of excitement but were disappointed because clerks, custom-wise men and brokers envisaged their orders in routine, businesslike manner.

Dull, wait and pause-ruled shares showed case of inactions to such that a point near the final hour. Only a handful of minus signs were in evidence.

Voices appreciated about the noon by Monday.

[dense table]

## BONDS SELECTIVELY HIGHER IN NEW YORK MARKET

[dense table]

## DIVIDEND MEETING RESULTS

[dense table]

## STOCK MARKET

[dense table]

## ST. LOUIS STOCKS

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 14—The market was small.

[dense table]

## COMMODITIES

[dense table]

## COTTON UP 55C TO 75C BALE

[dense table]

## CORPORATION REPORTS

[dense table]

# WHEAT AND RYE DOWN AS CORN PRICE RISES

## GRAIN FUTURES

[dense table]

## VEALERS ARE HIGHER AT NATIONAL YARDS

[dense table]

## EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS

[dense table]

[dense table]

## ANNOUNCEMENTS
### FUNERAL DIRECTORS

NORTH
CONTINENTAL
SOUTH
SOUTHWEST
WEST
FLORISTS
CEMETERIES
CREMATORIES

## DEATHS

[dense table]

## DEATHS

[dense table]

★ BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS ★

Continued on Next Page.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
PAGE 3B

ROOMS FOR RENT—WEST

ROOMS FOR RENT—COLORED

CHILDREN WANTED TO BOARD

CONVALESCENT HOMES

ROOMMATES & APT. SHARERS

ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS, BOARD WANTED

## REAL ESTATE RENTALS

HOTELS

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
CENTRAL

WEST

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED
NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

FLATS FOR RENT
NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

HOUSES FOR RENT
SOUTHWEST

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR RENT
CLAYTON

SUBURBAN—FURNISHED

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR RENT

CENTRAL

WEST

SUBURBAN

OFFICE SPACE

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT

RESORTS FOR SALE

## REAL ESTATE SALES

DEEDS OF TRUST FOR SALE

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

MONEY WANTED

REAL ESTATE CARDS

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE

ST. LOUIS COUNTY ACREAGE

ADDITION

BRENTWOOD

CLAYTON

EDGEWOOD

LADUE

NORMANDY

OVERLAND

PINE LAWN

RICHMOND HEIGHTS

UNIVERSITY CITY

VINITA PARK

WEBSTER GROVES

WELLSTON

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE
CENTRAL

NORTH

NORTHWEST

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE
(Continued)

EDGEWOOD

LADUE

NORMANDY

OVERLAND

PINE LAWN

RICHMOND HEIGHTS

UNIVERSITY CITY

VINITA PARK

WEBSTER GROVES

WELLSTON

BUNGALOWS—NORTHWEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

RESIDENCES FOR SALE

NORTH

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

SOUTHWEST

RESIDENCES—WEST

FLATS, APTS. FOR SALE
NORTH

REAL ESTATE—EXCHANGE

REAL ESTATE—WTD. TO BUY

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

LOTS FOR SALE—VACANT

NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE

NORTH

WEST

INDUSTRIAL PROP. FOR SALE

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

REAL ESTATE FOR COLORED

REAL ESTATE FOR COLORED

FARMS FOR SALE
MISSOURI

OKLAHOMA

## AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FARMS FOR RENT

FARMS WANTED

FARMS FOR SALE
ILLINOIS

MISSOURI

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

AUTOS & TRUCKS FOR SALE

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TRAILERS & HOUSE TRAILERS

BUSSES, TRUCKS, TRACTORS

BUSSES, TRUCKS WTD.

AUTOMOBILE LOANS

## THINGS FOR SALE

ANIMALS, LIVE STOCK

DOGS—CATS

DOGS—CATS

CLOTHING

CLOTHING WANTED

FOOD FOR SALE

HEATING EQUIPMENT

HORSES AND VEHICLES

RABBITS, PET STOCK

POULTRY & SUPPLIES

CANARIES, PET BIRDS

BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES

BICYCLES, MTRCYCLES WTD.

BOATS AND MOTORS

BOATS AND MOTORS WTD.

BOOKS & PERIODICALS

BUILDING MATERIAL

CAMERAS

MACHINERY

MACHINERY

MACHINERY WANTED

MACHINERY FOR RENT

MACHINE SHOP WORK

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

MUSICAL EMPLOYMENT

MUSICAL RADIO REPAIRING

MUSICAL AND RADIOS

MUSICAL & RADIOS WANTED

SEEDS, PLANTS, TREES

STAMPS AND COINS WANTED

STORE, OFFICE EQUIPMENT

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

STORE, OFFICE EQUIP. WTD.

TOYS FOR SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WTD.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS WTD.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES WANTED

SMALL LOAN COMPANIES

LOANS

FINANCIAL

THE EVERYDAY MAGAZINE
Published Every Day — Week-days and Sundays
in the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

PART THREE | ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1945 | PAGES 1—4C

## Hollywood Notes

### Johnson to Appear In Marine Role

By Sidney Skolsky

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 13.

VAN JOHNSON'S next picture is "Do Leave, Do Love," in which he plays a Marine. . . . The deal is practically set with the Navy Department for Henry Fonda to play the male lead in "Boomerang," which tells of the actual capture of a Jap destroyer and how it was then used by the United States Navy. . . . Greer Garson will play the lead in "The Valley Where the Sun Rises," which is being prepared for her at Metro. . . . Lt. Col. George Stevens, who was in charge of filming the Potsdam conference, returns to Hollywood shortly. . . . Lauretta Day will have the title role in the movie version of "Soldier's Wife." . . . Jennifer Jones and Maj. Charles Boyer are seeing each other. . . . Judy Garland is having another costume musical prepared for her. It is the novel, "A Lady Comes to Town." . . . Bob Hutton and Sally Duncan are running. . . . Preston Sturges says that a bank is an institution that will lose a man money if he can prove beyond any question of a doubt that he doesn't need it.

VAN JOHNSON

* * *

NANCY GUILD, the former University of Arizona student, will have a leading role in "The Dark Corner," the murder mystery yarn. . . . Norman Corwin is said to be writing a drama script for his agent, Charles Feldman, who will produce it. . . . Johnny Weissmuller is trying to get some weight off before he starts work in the next Tarzan picture. In the one he recently finished, Johnny swung from a vine and broke the limb. John Miles and Joan Leslie are having dates together.

* * *

ALAN LADD may go to Metro to make a picture in return for that studio loaning Paramount Fred Astaire for "Blue Skies." . . . The United Artists deal with Arthur Kelly and Tim Durant could be that the duo are really fronting for Arthur Rank and Charlie Chaplin. . . . Pamela Britton, who wins Frank Sinatra in "Anchors Aweigh," has won Earl Brent, really. . . . Martha Stollidor's talent number in the close of "George White's Scandals" . . . Jack Dempsey has rented Estelle Taylor's Los Feliz house. This is where Taylor and Dempsey resided when they were married. . . . Evelyn Ankers will go to Mexico and is currently taking Spanish lessons. . . . The Bernard Schwabs have a baby boy. . . . William Demarest is being paged for his own air show, but so far Paramount has refused to okay the deal.

* * *

BARBARA WHITING, who scored such a decided hit in "Junior Miss," is now wanted by Metro to play a leading role in their forthcoming musical, "Black Fire," for which Ralph Blaine has already written the music. . . . Mark Stevens, a new leading lad, may play the role of "G. Henry" when that movie goes into production. . . . Larry Ginsberg tells of a friend who received a "second notice" from the Board of Internal Revenue the other day, stating that his tax payment was overdue and threatening him if he didn't pay immediately. He went to a local board and immediately gave them a check. "I would have paid this long ago," he said. "But I didn't get your first notice." "Oh," said the clerk, "we discontinued the first notices. We found out that the second notices are much more effective."

* * *

FRED ALLEN and Universal are discussing a deal whereby Fred Allen will make a movie for them at his convenience. . . . Joseph Cotten and Loretta Young will also be in that S. P. Eagle movie which Orson Welles will direct and play a lead. . . . Gail Russell and Capt. Fred Vinson can be found at the Beverly Vogue almost any night. . . . Bing Crosby is making a Decca recording of the Sammy Cahn-Jule Styne song, "It's Been a Long, Long Time," which is definitely a hit song. . . . The movie crowd is squirming with interest the fight of Producer David Loew against the ban of "The Southerner" by the Memphis Board of Censors. Loew is taking legal action. . . . Earl Robinson, the composer, is a chic, bashful fellow. Besides being on the committee, Robinson wrote some of the music that was used at the rally at the Olympic, put on in opposition to Gerald K. Smith's meeting. When Robinson arrived at the Olympic with his publisher, Mo Asch, he found a large crowd outside the Olympic Stadium and no seats available. Later, his friend, Yip Harburg, asked him how he liked the rally. Robinson replied, "I wasn't there. I couldn't get in." "But you were with Mo Asch and he liked it," said Harburg. "Oh," said Robinson, "he got in because he went around to the stage door, asked for Earl Robinson, and they let him in." But don't get me wrong. I love Hollywood.

## WILLIE and JOE—By Mauldin

"DON'T GIT SO HUFFY—YOU TALKED IN YOUR SLEEP, TOO . . ."

# CELEBRANTS OFF TO EARLY START ON UNOFFICIAL NEWS

In New York, a huge crowd gathers in the Times Square district in a celebration over expected Japanese capitulation. The view is looking south toward a war bond booth and replica of the Statue of Liberty in front of Times Tower.
—Associated Press Wirephoto.

These service men lost no time in acquiring flags and kisses from girls in the downtown area as reports of imminent surrender spread.

Scene on Olive street at Eighth this morning as downtown workers joined in the celebration touched off by the Tokyo radio report that Japan was accepting the Allied surrender ultimatum. This cheering group wades through paper tossed from office buildings.

San Francisco crowds, joined by swarms of sailors, mill around a bonfire set in the middle of Market street. Sidewalk war bond booths provided fuel for the flames which were extinguished with difficulty by firemen.
—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Street cars were targets of pop-up showers. The motorman of this Delmar car proceeds slowly on Olive street.

**V-E LEADERS SALUTE** Marshal Georgi Zhukov (left) and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who led Russian and Allied forces to victory in Europe, salute as the national anthems of their two countries are played at the Moscow airport after Gen. Eisenhower's arrival to be a guest of honor of the Soviet Union in a round of ceremonies.
—Associated Press Wirephoto.

A woman shopper, with a flag and horn purchased from vendors, hastles hopefully amid the tumult on Olive street, where St. Louis's preliminary celebration centered.

Hideki Tojo, Japanese warlord who was ousted as premier when Japan's reverses mounted in the Pacific, is hanged in effigy by a group of celebrants at Edwards and Elizabeth avenues.
—By Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

# HOLLYWOOD

By JACK LAIT

(Pinch-Hitting for Walter Winchell)

GYPSY ROSE LEE has signed to do her autobiography for Simon & Schuster. Her sister June (Slater) and her mother are in for a rough ride. Mama has been the victim o some biting acid from the pen of her ex-stripper daughter in magazines. Back of this is an old feud over royalties for "The Gilt-ring Murder." The author, Mrs. Hurlick, grass-widow of a Los Angeles reporter, who is the father of both girls sailed loudly to her friends that she, and not Gyp, wrote the book. She says she never got more than chicken feed from the generous G & S checks. She also later claimed that, when she was helpless after an automobile accident, she was not properly financed and had to live in a boarding house room and couldn't engage a trained nurse. Gypsy has stated publicly that her mother exploited her and her sister when they were extremely young, touring them in crossroads one-night performances for money which she practically gouged from fraternal bodies, on claims that her ex-prohibition husband had been a member; that she put on conspicuously the insignia of each order, according to the one which was most populous in the village where she chose to stage a "benefit." Gypsy's style is not subtle and she writes in the raw. Suggested title—"Take It Off!"

* * *

GOLF A HANDICAP, of any sort ever knew that Senator Hiram Johnson was offered Will Hays' job as motion picture czar before Hays was even mentioned for it, and turned it down, though his sole source of income was his $10,000-a-year salary. . . . A famous male singer, native of Fiume, ducked out of the United States just in time to dodge the draft. Now he could make a fortune, but the immigration authorities won't let him back in. . . . Mayor LaGuardia has an offer from a huge new coal mining syndicate to lend housing projects to large cities.

* * *

REPORTS FROM LONDON say that "The Voice of the Turtle" has not been passed by the censors there and may never play England, unless it is heavily revised, which is unlikely. . . . Ben Blumenthal, who owns Turia and a dozen other gold mines, had 30 theaters in Germany, Austria and Hungary. He finally got permission to fly over and see whether they are still standing and how he stands with them. His wife is a cousin of Winston Churchill. . . . Dixi Conrad plans to write a play about Brooklyn to atone for his sin. . . . Billy Rose and his singer, Diamond Horn, battling over dough. It will be arbitrated. . . . Nick the Greek, America's most sensational gambler, inherited £,000,000 bucks—and they say he lost it at Las Vegas, Nev.

* * *

DAVID O. SELZNICK has bought up 50 per cent of the contract of Bob Mitchum, who turned in such a sparkling job in "G. I. Joe." Three years ago, Mitchum was a Helmick extra. . . . Fanny Brice may retire. She's in the same hospital in Hollywood where Jimmy Walker is resting. Her big heart is way out of order. . . . Ex-N. Y. Police Commissioner James S. Bolan, who heads the Bolan Academy, training investigators, says men and women released from the services are admirably eager to take up such work, with a view of employment by big plants, particularly.

* * *

A BAD DOLLAR'S WORTH sight is a former ace international lawyer, moderately cockeyed, tolerated by many who knew and admired him in his more acceptable days. . . . Hollywood, despite many distorted characterizations (including Hollywood's movies) is the adjacent big town I have ever seen. Running just don't considered smart there—and rule No. 1 is, "You must be smart!" . . . But the storied "movie clown" is something out of an obsolete past. Not that movies ever were lily white. But of the Errol Flynn and Charlie Chaplin wrecked on the pro-Nazional wagon of art once meted out to "Fatty" Arbuckle. . . . Yes, the movie capital is sober, but not prissy. . . . Well, a lot of less publicized committees aren't even sober.

* * *

HENRY FORD has personally given Hank Greenberg, recently returned Jewish Detroit Tiger slugger, a Ford retail franchise in New York City. . . . Walter Reed, the theater-builder, has clinched a site at Park av. and Fifty-seventh st., where he will erect an all-television structure. . . . Charlie Chaplin Jr. is engaged. She's a non-professional. . . . I don't go in often for reporting obstetrical news—but when Merle Oberon is having a baby, there ain't no rules.

# CASE RECORDS

By Dr. George W. Crane

CASE C-351: Joel D., aged 8, is in the fourth grade. "But he is failing because he can't keep up with the others in reading," his mother explained, unhappily. "He is classmates aged, and says he is just dumb. Dr. Crane, isn't there something I can do at home to help him?"

* * *

READING IS the most important item in the grammar school curriculum for all education is predicated on the ability to read intelligently and swiftly. If a child is of normal intelligence and possessed of good eyesight, then his inability to read with facility is probably based on faulty training.

A mother or father can easily supplement a child's schooling by tutoring in the home each night. Most youngsters grow tired soon, so don't try to hold a fourth grader to an hour's drill. Add some motivation, by recounting to the child how Tarzan is supposed to have taught himself to read by observing the pictures in a primer with the printed words beneath each illustration. Thus, you romanticize the process of reading.

* * *

IT WOULD be well for the room teacher to have a tea for the parents of her fourth graders early in the year, so she could show them the modern methods for teaching reading, arithmetic, etc. Then the parents could help the child at home and follow the same procedure as the teacher does.

"But the teacher doesn't do it that way!" the child now often retorts when parents try to tutor him. Unless parents follow the same plan as that used in the school, they may actually confuse their child further, instead of helping him.

Nowadays the children aren't taught the alphabet or phonetics until long after they learn to read, so don't expect them to pronounce syllables or name the letters with great ease. They first learn to read by general contours of words. A picture dictionary is a great aid, and should be in every home where children are starting to school.

* * *

ALSO, GET sheets of cardboard and cut them into narrow strips. Buy a printing set of wooden blocks with rubber letters thereon. Print the main nouns, verbs and adjectives that you find in the child's current reader. Hold two cards before him and tell him what each word is. Then shuffle them and see if he can identify the words. If so, add a third, and repeat. Then a fourth, etc., until you have 100 or more.

Make a game out of the process by having one parent compete with the child while the other holds up the cards and counts to 50, as "one-two-three-four-five-six-seven-eight-nine-ten."

If the child can name the card in the thousand squadron, he gets it. If the other parent can do so, it is his, but always let the child win three times out of four, so his morale will go down, and he'll dislike the game.

# Economical Menus for Tomorrow

By Meta Given

THE highlight of today's luncheon, creamy mushroom ravioli, is easy on the energy output and not the cheese sauce points. It is easy to make; however, one must be careful about the preparation. There is an advantage in getting everything ready before you start the actual cooking operation. The cheese may be grated ahead, the bread or buns made ready for toasting and the serving plate warmed. Once the ravioli is cooked it should be served promptly and it is cooked the last thing the cheese is melted. While US' usual base for such a ravioli is meat of some kind, it is well to point out that this ravioli is excellent served over fluffy hot rice or fresh cooked spaghetti or macaroni. Cottage cheese could be used in place of that which we suggest using today. However it is much easier to use food that is to be poured over the toast or rice or the individual warmed plates in the kitchen and then served immediately.

**Tomato Mushroom Ravioli.**

Two tall pimento margarine, two tablespoons flour, one cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon sugar, three-fourths teaspoon prepared mustard, three-fourths teaspoon prepared horseradish, fifty-ounce tin tomato soup, four-ounce can of mushrooms, one-fourth pound grated American cheese ravioli.

Melt margarine in the top of a double boiler. Blend in the flour smoothly and add milk gradually. Cook over hot water until the mixture is smooth and thickened, stirring constantly. Add remaining ingredients and mix thoroughly. Continue heating over hot water until cheese is melted. Serve immediately on rounds of toast. Four servings.

**Menus for Wednesday.**

Breakfast . . . Sliced oranges, cooked cereal with honey, raisin bread toast.

Luncheon . . . Tomato Mushroom Ravioli, lettuce salad with French dressing, hard rolls, fruit-ed gelatin dessert.

**Creamed Corn With Green Pepper.**

In case your family is tired of corn on the cob, here is a variety dish for your lunch or dinner. Cut the kernels from six fresh ears of corn, being careful not to slice off any bits of cob. Melt two tablespoons of shortening; add corn, one-fourth cup of onion that you have finely minced, one teaspoon of sugar, one tablespoon salt, and two-thirds cup of water. Cover and simmer about six minutes, or until water is entirely cooked down and the kernels are tender. Add one-fourth cup of chopped green pepper and one-half cup of milk; cook just long enough to heat thoroughly. Serves four.

Dinner . . . Pork liver, creamed corn with green pepper, carrot and cabbage salad, bread, butterscotch pudding.

# Try and Stop Me

By Bennett Cerf

THE only time that Ina Lillie's fancy-foot deserted her behind the footlights was at the final New York performance of "The Third Little Show."

The revue had enjoyed a long and prosperous run, and both the cast and the management were in high good humor. Howard Dietz, who had composed the lyrics, bought the entire first row of the orchestra that night, and distributed the tickets among mutual friends of Ina Lillie and himself.

She was in the middle of a solo number when, by prearranged signal, everybody in the row, men and women alike, bent down and donned long whiskers of every conceivable style and pattern—bright red, green, pink, zebra, plaid, and pot a dot.

The sight was too much for Ina Lillie, who stopped in the middle of her song, pointed helplessly at the whiskered shirtfront first row, and ran howling to the wings. By the time Dietz reached her dressing room she had recognized nothing of the situation. "Nobody can appreciate my wild exclusive," she reminded him, "when I sing [illegible] to a whisker."

# TODAY'S PATTERNS

Shorts for my lassie; watch for your needle and thread! This G.I. sailor will cause a major engagement to be his shall ever him.

Simple to sew, this sailor doll makes a manual to perch on dresser or bed. Pattern 933 has transfer for doll and clothes; directions.

Send 15 cents in coins for this pattern to The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Needlecraft Dept., P. O. Box 138, Sta. O, New York 11, N. Y. Print pattern number, name, address, zone.

Fifteen cents more brings you our new 1945 Needlecraft Catalogue . . . 96 illustrations of designs for embroidery, lace, knitting, crochet, quilts, handicraft . . . a free doll pattern printed right in catalogue.

A new fall jumper frock you'll wear and wear! Pattern 4709 has wide, soft shoulders, slips on and off like a coat. Bow blouse.

Pattern 4709 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 jumper, requires two and one-fourth yards 54-inch fabric; blouse, one and three-fourths yard 39-inch.

Send 20 cents in coins for this pattern to The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Needlecraft Dept., P. O. Box 138, Station O, New York 11, N. Y. Print name, address, zone, size, style number.

Order the Anne Adams 1945 Summer Pattern Book! Cool styles as smart as they are easy to sew. Printed in book are free patterns for hat, bag, and gloves. Send 15 cents more for your copy.

# My Day -o- By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Monday.

IT has always amused me how much Fala has really become a personality in this country. I had been looking for a carrier in which to take him on the train to New York, and I was told I would find one at a certain establishment in Manhattan. There, the man at once said to me: "Is this for Fala?" I explained that Fala was accustomed to rather luxurious train travel, having always been entirely free to roam in my husband's private car, and that I was looking for something that would not frighten him. The man very kindly explained to me that if I put Fala in backwards he would not be so frightened as he would if I forced his head in first. I really think it would be simpler if I sat with him in the baggage car, but then I might not be a welcome passenger.

When Fala does move to New York, it will be the first time in his five years of dog life that he has had to take his airings entirely on a leash. I am sure the experiment is going to seem very small, too; but since he always adapted himself to whatever my husband wanted him to do, I hope he will meet these new conditions just as successfully.

* * *

I have had to be in New York City for some time, and among other things I did a little sightseeing with several of my grandchildren. We visited Theodore Roosevelt house on East Twentieth street. There I tried to remember all the tales that my aunt, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, used to tell about their childhood in the house, since that is the only way to interest the young of this generation in their ancestors.

David, aged 3, had to be carried in order to see the cases in the museum side, and I found that quite exhausting. We rode the top of a bus to Rockefeller Plaza, where we admired the colors of the water lilies in the various basins. Twice we lunched at the Algonquin Hotel, and I am quite sure that they rarely have such unsophisticated guests. Our three and five year olds were so fascinated by the many things to see that I could hardly make them eat.

* * *

We visited the Natural History Museum together and enjoyed it very much, but the rest of their sightseeing was done with their father. I am quite sure it was many years since he had seen the Bronx Zoo as thoroughly as when he walked about for a whole morning with his children.

They have now gone back to their home in Texas, and I know that when I return to Hyde Park it is going to seem like a very lonely place without them.

### Cauliflower Ramekins

One head cauliflower; two tablespoons butter or margarine; two tablespoons flour; one and one-half cups milk; salt and pepper; two teaspoons celery, two tablespoons chopped mushrooms; one-half teaspoon Worcestershire sauce; one-half cup grated cheese (optional).

Remove all outside leaves from the cauliflower. Separate into flowerets. Place in boiling salted water and cook, about 15 minutes or until tender. Drain and arrange in the bottom of four individual buttered ramekins. Meanwhile, melt butter or margarine in a saucepan. Take off heat and mix with flour, making a perfectly smooth paste. Return to heat and add milk, stirring constantly until thickened. Add salt and pepper to taste, celery, mushrooms and Worcestershire sauce. Mix thoroughly and pour sauce over cauliflower. If desired sprinkle top with cheese. Bake at 350 degrees 20 minutes.

### Squash and Sausage

If the butcher says, "Nothing but sausage today, ma'am," and if the real sausage must and not "hot dogs," don't despair.

Get a pound of it and pick up two fine acorn squash. When you are ready to prepare dinner, cut the squash in half, taking out the seeds and a little of the pulp to make a fair-sized hole. Fill each easily with sausage meat, mounding it over the top, and sprinkle buttered crumbs over all. A dab of mustard will do no harm, either.

Put the squash in a baking pan and pour in enough water to cover just the bottom about one and a half inches deep. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour and serve with fried apple rings and cole slaw to make an unusual and very good main course.

Recent research shows that it is quicker to cook vegetables with a cover on the kettle. Quick cooking preserves the color and food value of the vegetables.

# They'll Do It Every Time -:- By Jimmy Hatlo

# ST. LOUIS RADIO STATIONS

Programs on the broadcast band scheduled for today include:

**4 P. M.**

**5 P. M.**

**6 P. M.**

**7 P. M.**

**8 P. M.**

**9 P. M.**

**10 P. M.**

**11 P. M.**

**12 MIDNIGHT**

LISTEN TO H. V. KALTENBORN'S News Comment on KSD Monday Through Friday at 6:45 P. M.

FOR WEATHER REPORTS Tune to KSD At 6, 6:45, 7:45, 8:15 and 11 A. M., 12 Noon, 5:15, 12:15 and 11 P. M., and 12 Midnight

NEWS AND COMMENT ON KSD 7, 8:15, 9:00 Outstate News; 6:45, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 8, 11 a. m., 12 noon, 12:45, 1, 5:30, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 10:30, 11, 11:30 p. m., 12 midnight, 12:30, 12:50 a. m.

DR. ROLAND G. USHER News Analyst ON KSD Monday Through Friday at 10:45 P. M.

Daytime Tomorrow on Local Stations

**A. M.**

**P. M.**

Correction on Kwangtung.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gen. Lo Cho-Ying has been appointed governor of Kwangtung province in South China, (A dispatch yesterday erroneously reported Gen. Lo had been named governor of Kwantung province, which is located at the tip of the Manchurian peninsula of Liaotung.)

# RADIO FAVORITES TODAY

**Variety and Comedy.**

P. M.

7:00 KSD, Johnny Presents Ginny Simms, the singer; Southerliers Chorus, Ray Bloch's Orchestra.

7:30 KSCR, Alan Young, comedian; Diane Courtney, singer; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.

**Drama.**

P. M.

7:30 KSD, A Date With Judy; Louise Erickson in title role.

KMOX, Theater of Romance; Ben Hecht's "Miracle in the Rain."

8:00 KSD, The Navy program; Tallulah Bankhead; Lt. Fort Pearson, M.C.

KMOX, Norman Corwin Presents Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester in "L'Affaire Gumpert," a satirical comedy.

8:30 KMOX, The Doctor Fights; John Hodiak in leading role.

9:00 KSD, Herbert Marshall in The Man Called X.

9:30 KWK, Return to Duty; a real-life story of two soldiers.

**Music.**

P. M.

8:00 KSCR, Guy Lombardo Show.

9:30 KSD, Sigmund Romberg's Orchestra; Robert Merrill, baritone; Ann Andre, singer.

10:00 KSD, The Supper Club, Martin Block, M. C.; Mary Ashworth, singer; Ted Steele's Orchestra; guests, the Weaver Brothers.

**Commentators.**

P. M.

6:15 KMOX, Edwin C. Hill.

6:45 KMOX, CBS Correspondents.

7:15 KSD, World News Roundup; NBC Correspondents.

9:45 KSD, H. V. Kaltenborn.

9:00 KWK, Gabriel Heatter.

10:45 KSD, Dr. Roland G. Usher.

Tonight at 8:30
VICTOR BORGE

KSD
550 ON THE DIAL

RADIO PREVIEW! WHO'S TIMELY! TERRIFIC! THRILL 'BACK TO BATAAN!' RADIO STATION WTMV 1000 Cycles TONIGHT! 7:45 to 8:00 p.m.

EVERY MORNING MONDAY THRU FRIDAY FRED WARING and the Entire Cast of 69 Pennsylvanians 10 to 10:30 a.m. KSD 550 ON THE DIAL

For Soft, Shining Hair He Will Adore!

You know what fine cleansing action do for your skin—cleansing gently but thoroughly, softening, smoothing—helping you to look younger and more adorable. Now you can get this same wonderful cream cleansing care for your hair—an entirely new idea in shampoo! Your handsome—who knows what's newest and best in her field—uses and advises cream shampoo. And now you can prove to yourself, that Rayve Cream Shampoo gives your hair the gayest, most shampoo given your hair the gayest, most shampoo given your hair the gayest, most shampoo given

# My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:

I AM a girl age 16. I have two girl friends my own age. We go to the show three times a week and the pool once. We are allowed to date with the crowd and always stay together. I have been dating a boy nine months older than myself. He used to call me every day but a week ago to disgust calling and we haven't seen each other since. He lives about a mile from me. I had heard from a friend that he is mad at me so I phoned to find out. Was this the wrong thing to do? That was on a Monday. He told me he would see me at the show the following Wednesday night and to save a seat for him as he would be working later than usual. He came to the show all right, but not to the seat I'd saved. How am I going to find out whether he's mad at me or what he's mad about? Shall I just wait for him to tell me himself? He has an awful temper, and if I try to he will get over it. I don't want to drop our friendship.

B.

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. She can't undertake all questions of general interest, but of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose an addressed and stamped envelope for personal reply.

... take other girls' word for it that someone is mad at you. Let that person's own actions be your guide. Perhaps the boy decided those calls every night were a little hard on both your families. Or his father might have thought up that one. Perhaps coming from the bright light into the darkness of the movie the boy couldn't locate either you or the seat you were saving. So don't decide to be mad in your turn. Wait till next time you see him and see how things seem.

• • •

Dear Martha Carr:

I AM VERY MUCH UPSET because my best girl friend and I have had a falling out. We haven't spoken for a number of weeks because we are both in love with the same boy. I saw him and fell in love with him first but she butted in. We had dated several times when he met her. Now he seems to show more interest in her than in me. What shall I do? I can't live without him and she acts like she can't either.

DESPERATE.

If your girl is in your house and the boy in likewise, you'll wake up some day to find you both have to live without him, for he will be interested in someone down the block. So don't take life and love too seriously at this stage. Try always to remember that boys come and go in an attractive girl's life, but a girl friend can remain a best friend for a lifetime. No boy is worth quarreling over to the extent of losing your girl friend.

• • •

TO ADORER TO "Dotty Lou": If you know the crowd the other boys will probably cut in on you. Your partner for the evening should see to it that you meet other boys and have a chance to dance with them, while he dances with their partners. The white marks on the finger nails may come from some injury to the nail. Most of your questions will be answered in my "Sub-deb," "Superfluous Hair" and "Calling" leaflets, which you may have when you send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

• • •

TO ADORER TO "Very Anxious": The college you describe sounds more like a country club to me. Are you sure you mean college? A little studying has to be done, painful though that may seem. If you will go to the reference department in the Public Library, Thirteenth and Olive streets, you will be able to get material on the various colleges, how to obtain loans and scholarships, etc. But unless you are prepared to study hard you will be wasting your time.

• • •

TO ADORER TO "Jimmy": Apparently you are at just the age when you think it's just too smart to be slapping high, wits and handsome, and acting how much you can get by with. Girls whose parents take as good care of them as you're try to do, who are put safely to bed and then sneak out after lights are out, have no one to blame but themselves when they get into trouble. Be content to be a little girl a while longer, to remember that your parents are wiser than yourself, and stop putting on a sophisticated act at 16.

• • •

TO ADORER TO "Laddie": Send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope and you shall have that "Masculine Popularity" leaflet you mentioned. Judging by your questions my "What About the Petting Question?" will be helpful to you also. I'll have it into the same envelope.

# Social Problems

By Emily Post

NUMEROUS letters criticizing present-day clothes have been drifting into my mail ever since the first holes were cut in the tops of shoes, nails were painted mahogany and weaves of mink coats went backwards in the daytime. Today, however, comes a comment on women's clothes which someone ought to publish—as it may as well be me! The letter says: "There is one item of behavior about which I wish you would comment in your column for the benefit of many nice women who simply don't think about the skimpiness of the skirts they may have on and the need for paying attention to the way they sit in chairs and relax in the embarrassment of sitting in the sun, sand or wherever it may be."

Further than quoting the letter, I should like to add a reminder that knee-length skirts that are also narrow look deceptively proper from their wearer's angle of sight. Therefore everyone who buys such clothes should practice standing up and sitting down in front of a mirror or a vanity seat.

• • •

DEAR MRS. POST: I am employed in a bank where the questions of names and signatures are somewhat different from those in social usage. We address letters, for example, without any titles. And yet there is continual confusion caused by the insistence of some of our women patrons who call themselves Mrs. John Smith and not Mrs. Mary Smith (and who in several instances have used your authority to back them up). I think this misunderstanding is because they confuse a legal requirement with a social custom. Will you please distinguish and explain this difference so I can keep it to settle this point whenever it comes up?

Answer: The legal name is "Mary" followed by as much or as little of the name as she chooses to keep (i. e., "Mary Marmaduke Jones Smith," or "Mary Jones Smith" or if she chooses, she can be "Mary Smith" and no other name at all). This name is her legal signature. Whether "Mrs." is put before this name or not is immaterial. Socially, she is "Mrs. John Smith."

# Hard Loser Makes Life Unpleasant

By Angelo Patri

EVERYBODY likes to win, likes to be on the winning side, but, to be sure, that is not always possible. We all have to lose sometimes and it is the better part of sport to lose gracefully and give the winner full praise for his victory. To grudge it, and show that we grudge it, is to be ill-bred and unsportsmanlike.

Of course nobody likes to lose. We hate to lose. But we have to learn to get it cheerfully and bear it and turn to fight another day. We have to bite our chagrin so that we can smile a smile and return to the battle and do better next time. That is the way to real skill and to real enjoyment of a contest.

• •

THE BALD LOSER makes things unpleasant for everybody else, unless the victor feel glad of his victory and the other loser's defeat. He is always glad of his own victory but if the other chap is too gracefully to take a warm feeling for him, a friendliness, that makes him willing and happy to play with him another time. If he has been made to feel that his victory was be grudged, discounted, or claimed unfair, he will not want to play with that partner again and will remember him as one to be shunned.

Losing one's temper and slamming down the bat or the glove or the ball and yelling in rage at the opponent is babyish. No real player can bring such an exhibition of immaturity, of ignorance of the traditions of the playing fields. It just is not done. Better bite one's tongue through than do such an outrageous thing as that.

• • •

GOLF CHAMPION, under a strain to something we all have to learn and for some of us it is also learning. But it can be done. Our boys and girls have good sportsmanship for it is most part. It is only an occasional poor sport who makes an exhibition of himself; on the links. For the one who loses his head there are 10 who stand and take it. Let that one be important beside the efforts to all.

After all, what difference will it make if one loses a game, or a tournament? There will be other games, other opportunities and later minute may well atone. Instead of getting into a rage, yelling and shouting "foul," smile, take it easy, finish the game like a good sportsman and congratulate the winner. Study to strengthen the weakness in the game and come back to play again. With a little, the game is the thing. In time, if you just keep calm, you'll turn comes.

# Your Stars

By Marian Drew

What to Expect Tomorrow and So Forth

General Tendencies—Slow and slow seems to be the way things go throughout the day, with emphasis placed upon financial dealings. It is a good day for conservative work, business which calls for keen judgment or covers a long span of time. If you prefer lighter things, then do not be too sure about your ability to improve all appearances; you are apt to find personal or intimate contacts somewhat difficult. Work hard during the morning and then rest up toward night.

If Tomorrow's Your Birthday.

There are possibilities of gain for you during the next year, maybe in ways you do not anticipate just now. Your finances look good, so do your love affairs. In regard to the latter I cannot see that you are due for speedy romance, love at first sight and that sort of thing, but are more inclined to choose some former friend or older person on the basis of your affections. Watch November to avoid harsh words for all this.

Tomorrow's Newsprint — An unexpected payment is a good thing—even if it is just a little. This is the meaning of tomorrow's message of good tidings. "I am in the habit of saying no so much to the nature of a gift as to the spirit in which it was offered," said Robert Louis Stevenson, and he was right. We wait for stated days to give Christmas remembrances" if more surprising and better results obtained when you bring a small token of affection at a time when no one is looking for such deeds.

Lamb stew is improved with the addition of a teaspoon of dried marjoram.

Since mackerel has so much fat of its own, little or none needs to be added in cooking.

The ancient Greeks and Romans used to enjoy slightly perfumed food.

MAVIS COLA
MAKE TWELVE
DRINKS 30¢
NO DEPOSITS
BEST OF ALL

vanish
...for dandruff!
It is guaranteed!

# Now You, Too, Can Pronounce Words

## Just Play Bertram Bellows's New Game and Improve Your Social Standing

BERTRAM E. BELLOWS AND SOME OF THE CARDS FROM THE GAME HE INVENTED TO AID IN WORD PRONUNCIATION.

By Helen Clanton

IT'S a funny thing how a person can get something on his mind, keep worrying with it for more than 20 years, and then finally do something about it. That is the story of Bertram E. Bellows. He's been thinking, ever since the last war, that something ought to be done about the way people pronounce words. He says that he was so embarrassed, during an official meeting, at Basel, in the last war, when he got up to speak and said "nuvvelously" when he meant to say "marvelously," (with accent on the "mar"), that he determined to perfect his own pronunciation.

So now, 20 years later, he has introduced a game called "Pronunciation," played very much like the old favorite, "Authors," to correct your pronunciation, and mine. All you have to do, he says, to play the game to become acceptable, (with accent on the first syllable).

Bellows warns you that he has taken as a guide to proper pronunciation of oft-mispronounced words G. & C. Merriams' Webster International Dictionary. If you don't agree with Webster, you won't agree with Bellows, but you won't win the game, either.

The originator of the game, a tall, lean man of about 50, from Toledo, O., gave up his position as assistant real estate director of the War Department, for the Ohio motion, to concentrate on his pronunciation game. He now acts as complete sales force for his little idea, and says he has never had so much fun in his life.

• • •

THERE are 52 cards in the "Pronunciation" deck, which make 13 "books" of four cards each. Each card has a number, and a pair of the most commonly mispronounced words in large type at the top—phonetically spelled, with the pronunciation clearly marked. Below are three more pairs of words, without the pronunciation helps. These are the words a player must pronounce correctly to get the other cards to complete his "book."

At the bottom of each card are three one-syllable, easy-to-pronounce words, with phonetic symbols marked, to help anyone who doesn't know how, or how what the phonetic symbols mean. If Mr. Bellows had not added this little aid to pronunciation, I would personally have thrown his game into the wastepaper basket. I wouldn't know an unlaut from a brave if I met them both walking down the street.

However, Mr. Bellows has taken care of this little matter for all ignoramuses who don't know what the phonetic symbols mean. After the cards are dealt to players (from two to ten may play), each person tries to collect his books. He does this by asking, for instance, for the card on which "impious" and "inquiry" appear. If he says, "im-PI-ous" instead of "IM-pe-us," and "IN-kwir-i" instead of "in-KWIR-i," the person who has the desired card just shakes his head impatiently, and says, "sorry." If the player asks the wrong person for the card, too, that person may also say "sorry." So you have to be exact both ways.

The player who pronounces most words right, will naturally collect most books, and the winner of the game is the one who comes out with the highest number of books.

"I was kicked out of two universities, Michigan and Oberlin," Bellows explains, "Not because of my pronunciation, but because of my general dumbness. I've been trying ever since to catch up on my education. The one thing, however, that has stuck in my mind is this: Until a person opens his mouth to talk, your impression of that person is made by his general appearance. Once he talks, your impression is altered by his speech."

• • •

BELLOWS has used 116 of the most often mispronounced words for his game. To get these, he revised his list several times, and consulted with the English and speech departments of many universities and colleges. Many of the words he uses have current interest. For instance, one is "aloof," pronounced "A-LU-if." He originally decided to include "quintuplets," pronounced "KWIN-tu-plets," then took it out because he thought it wasn't used so much since the Dionnes were growing up. "Then along came the Brazilian quints, and I put the word back in," he explains.

In at least two universities, Maryland and Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis, the game, "Pronunciation," is used by the English departments as a vocabulary aid. Bellows says it is also used by a number of metropolitan high schools. "All I, Q. tests are based on your vocabulary, so the game has a very practical application," he asserts.

Should you try this "Alice-in-Wonderland" game, and find your opponents for "FOH-mi-da-bl" don't give up your condition as "DEEV-ster-ous" "LAM-en-ta-bl." With a little practice and "ten-TEM-pla-tiv" effort, you will no doubt be "KON-ver-sant" with all the "ma-TROB-ulent" points. At least, that's the way we were told the story.

# She Sticks to the Job

By Elsie Robinson

A TREMENDOUS amount of nonsense is written about mother's wisdom entirely beyond our simple capacity, for heroism in which our eyes become pleased little part.

Take the painful business of birth, for example. You and I have in our secret hearts, dear, that nine times out of ten, we'd much it if we could, and then we'd yell our heads off about it if said yells would do us a lot of good. But nature, former than our own wills, drives us on.

And even if we welcome maternity, what of it? Any normal female animal can become a mama—and most of them do. Which, may, but frequently doesn't entitle them to medals.

• • •

THE TRUTH IS, many women would suffer a much greater fever on the human race if they didn't reproduce their kind.

Moreover, if the whole truth is to be told, the fact that brings home the bacon endures quite as painful ordeals for the future generation as the hand that rocks the cradle. But do you hear any Dame songs about beautiful father love? No, you don't.

Also, it is doubtful if any human function is more exercised than the much maligned "mother instinct."

The fact is, we class of mothers know less about their jobs or make more serious blunders than mothers, as a whole. It's a long jump between hearing that human infant and turning that infant into a well-bred fact which most persons entirely contrast.

So, if their case is to be judged on its merits, most of the praise bestowed upon mothers, in its person beyond their control or actually never rendered. Yet, on the other hand, even the most inefficient mother endures a certain hardship which would break the spirit of the bravest man, yet receives practically no credit for it.

And let us assure you, gentlemen, monotony is kinder for the average woman to stand than any number of childbirths.

• • •

ACCORDING TO TRADITION, flames are the excitement-seeking sex, while females shun risk, and delight in the peaceful evolution of the fireside. But nothing could be farther from the truth. No creature on earth craves excitement as fiercely as his better half. Boredom is deadly to a woman.

But someone has to stay at home. So mama does it—does it at a dog to not see solitude. She stills the wild leap in her blood, muffles the clamor in her heart, shackles her rebellious hunger for adventure and sugars into the loneliness, the misery, the despised peace and safety of the domestic life.

So give Mother a hand! Not for the tenacious she pours white about her superstrain, which she actually hasn't; her perfect love, which it generally isn't—but for a virtue which is more necessary than a master mind and even smaller than a heart of gold—for the grimly gallant feat of sticking on the job.

## My Neighbor Says:

When defrosting your mechanical refrigerator, place a folded newspaper on each side of the evaporator. Drippings will then fall into the drip tray and will not be scattered about as they melt off.

# Take My Word For It

By Frank Colby

Q. Recently, on my radio, an Army surgeon used the word "cosmetic" in connection with plastic surgery to restore the disfigured faces of wounded servicemen. We are greatly puzzled, as it just a slip of the tongue?

A. It's hard to believe, but the primary and literal meaning of cosmetic is "that which allures or decorates." The original Greek word, kosmetikos, means "one skilled in adorning." In ancient Rome, the word cosmetes designated, "the slave who has charge of the wardrobe and toilettes of his mistress."

Thus we see that "cosmetics" in the meaning of "make-up," is only figurative. In medical language, the term cosmetology is used to describe the performing of "cosmetic operations," i.e., restoring injured or burned areas to normal appearance.

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# Contract Bridge

By Ely Culbertson

THE freakish deal reported today created an uproar when it occurred in a New York bridge club, the North and South players figuratively flying at each other's throats over the bidding. Remarkably enough, not a word was said by either player on the subject of the play, although it was in that department that the vulnerable grand slam was "tossed out the window!"

North, dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

The bidding:

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 clubs | Pass | 4 no trump | Pass |
| 7 clubs | Pass | Two trump | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | | |

West, looking only for safety, led his singleton club on the theory that that was one out in which the opponents were mild anyway. Declarer promptly ran off the entire club suit, discarding his four low diamonds, one heart and one spade. He probably felt that the only hope was for a defender to think the spade king, but, strangely enough, East guarded that card zealously, and down South went!

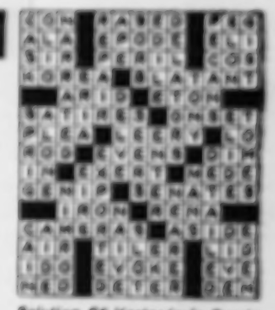
North demanded to be told why South had not passed to seven clubs, scathingly pointing out that that contract would have been cold through the easy establishment of South's diamonds. South could not defend himself very well on that point, so he took refuge in shouting that North should have passed to six no trump.

Leaving the disputants to their fire, it might be enlightening to observe that the seven-no-trump contract, whatever its intrinsic merit, should have been fulfilled. Twelve top tricks could be counted. The major-suit kings were at large, and probability favored that they were divided. Thus if South cashed the major-suit aces and then ran the clubs, keeping three diamonds in his own hand, one defender would have to hold the spade king, the other the heart king, hence neither could retain a diamond stopper.

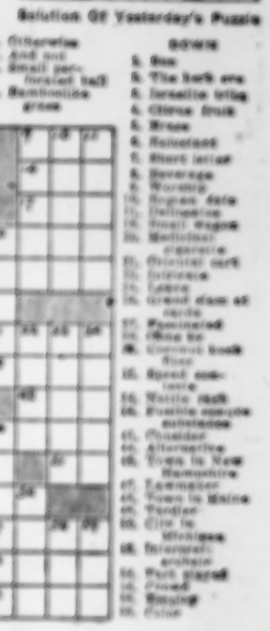
Certainly, this was the only chance worth thinking about!

Strawberries should be washed before, not after, hulling to save the juice.

# Crossword Puzzle



Solution Of Yesterday's Puzzle



ACROSS

1. Father of Perseus
6. Wide-mouthed jar
9. Conjunction
12. Arrive
13. Swine
14. Dove bug
15. Water rail
16. Narrow road
17. Deities of Paris fair
18. Fish eel
19. Not who, what, a one's
20. Public notice
22. Name of Goliath
24. Conjecture
25. Venerate
27. Weep convulsively
28. Food
29. Brave
31. Pale brown
32. Bathing ointment
37. Elect
38. Wild hog
39. Opposite of ascetical
41. Related
42. Congealed water
45. Piece of the foot
46. Lariat
47. Of the ear
48. Mountain goat
50. Therefore
52. Spruce
53. Ledger
55. Place of ground
56. Bill of fare
57. Revenue
58. Number
60. Chief Norse god
62. Otherwise
63. And not
64. Small perforated ball
65. Rambunctious group

DOWN

1. Sun
2. The fork ore
3. Lifeless villa
4. Citrus fruit
5. Brave
6. Reinforce
7. Short letter
8. Beverage
9. Warship
10. Repeat data
11. Refrigerator
12. Small vegetable
13. Medicinal preparation
21. Oriental serf
23. Interest
24. Lobes
26. Great slam at cards
27. Feminized
28. Rise to
30. Carnival book flour
33. Speed contest
34. Wells spelt
35. Fusible sample substance
41. Chamber
43. Alternative
44. Town in New Hampshire
47. Lamentable
48. Town in Maine
49. Tangled
50. City in Michigan
51. Hierarchal archaic
54. Part played
56. Fixed
57. Sewing
59. Color

GRIN AND BEAR IT—By Lichty

"For routine, Mere Burgermeister, we must have more resolution good that you're anti-Nazi—a jail record, perhaps!"

BLONDIE—By Chic Young

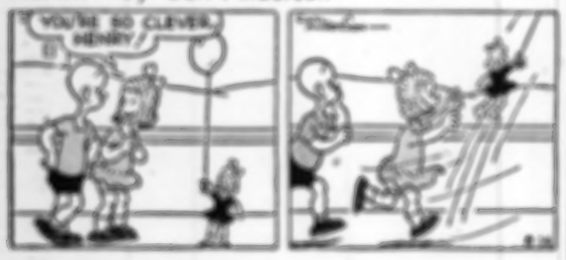
ALEXANDER! WILL YOU PLEASE TAKE THE PUPPIES OUT FOR A WALK?
OKAY, MOM!
THERE ARE JUST FOUR OF YOU! WHERE'S ELMER?
AREN'T YOU COMING WITH US FOR A WALK?
ELMER IS SO LAZY!

PRIVATE BREGER—By Dave Breger

"Pardon me, Colonel, I think you're being overheard!"

LI'L ABNER—By Al Capp

HENRY—By Carl Anderson




NANCY—By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY AND SLUGGO ARE AT UNCLE JED'S FARM
NICE PLACE
IT'S CALLED NORTH CANYON SLEEPY REST FARM
S.A.M.
NORTH CANYON SLEEPY REST FARM
NO CAN SLEEP PEST FARM

MANDRAKE—By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

YOU WAIT HERE, I'LL FIND OUT IF THE PRINCE HAS BEEN HERE TO SELL THE JEWELS.
THAT RADIO CERTAINLY HAS A BEAUTIFUL TONE.
THIS IS ONE OF OUR LATEST MODELS

ROOM AND BOARD—By Gene Ahern

I'M 79 YEARS OLD BUT IF I SWING THIS NODLEY ON YOU, YOU'LL SPEND 20 MINUTES CRACKING IN FRACTURES LIKE DRY SPAGHETTI!—NOW GO BACK TO YOUR CAVE!
I'M 100 YEARS OLD BUT I'LL TAKE TV BEST YOU GOT WITH A YAWN—THEN I'LL SCATTER ALL THAT DANDELION FLUFF OFF YOUR CHIN WITH ONE PUNCH!
TOTAL OF 180 YEARS

BUZ SAWYER—By Roy Crane

POPEYE—

WIMPY, YOU'LL KILL THE GIANT FOR ME, WON'T YOU, PLEASE?
JUST FOR ME?!?
REALLY, MISS OYL, I MUST GET TO THE BANK BEFORE IT CLOSES
ONLY THIS ONE GIANT—HE'S ALL I WANT KILLED
PLEASE, WIMPY
MISS OYL, I'M QUITE RUSTY ON MY GIANT KILLING

JANE ARDEN—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

DONALD DUCK—By Walt Disney

CHIEF WAHOO—By Saunders and Waggon

YOU WILL, NOT YOU!
IT HAS BEEN MONTHS SINCE I DID SUCH A THING—YES, YEARS
NOW YOU ARE BEING MODEST
I'LL KISS YOU, IF YOU WILL.
I CALLS THAT A THREAT
YOU KEEP OUT OF THIS!
MISS OYL, CAN'T YOU THINK OF SOMEONE ELSE?—TRY THINKING HARD!

Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY

KERRY DRAKE—By Alfred Andriola

SUNFLOWER STREET—By T. Little and T. Sims

WILLIE!
BIG AS DIS LAKE IS, WHY DOES YOU HAVE TO FISH WHERE WE SWIMS?
PAPA ALWAYS KETCH A BIG ONE!
HE'S KETCHIN' SUMPIN HE DON'T WANT NOW

CRANBERRY BOGGS—By Don Dean

# REVIEW OF PACIFIC WAR FROM PEARL HARBOR TO VICTORY

## United States Helpless at Outset, Massed Greatest Sea, Air Force In History to Crush the Japanese

### British and Dutch Allies Were in Even More Weakened Condition at Start—American Forces Battled Heroically Against Odds Until Resurgence of Fleet.

By CARL C. CRANMER
Associated Press Foreign Staff.

THE second great world war of the century has ended with the utter defeat of Japan, last of the Axis powers which conspired to divide the world into three vast spheres of cruelty and barbarism.

Peace has come after 14 years of almost continuous war in Manchuria, Ethiopia, China, Europe, Africa, Asia and the islands of the Pacific.

The atomic bomb and Russia's entry into the war smashed Japan's military clique which had boasted it would lead the country to national suicide after America had swept to the very doorstep of the island empire.

The end was foreshadowed on Aug. 10 when the Japanese offered to surrender with the sole condition that their Emperor be allowed to remain.

Thus the Japanese militarists admitted defeat—Japan's first major defeat in its 2600 years of recorded or mythical history.

The chief instigators of this enormous conflict in which close to 25,000,000 were killed or wounded in combat—not counting the millions killed by starvation, air raids and other causes—have been completely undone.

Hitler has conquered in the veritable holocaust that obliterated Germany as a united nation. Mussolini, living by the sword, died that way.

### 'New Order' Crushed.

The boast of Adm. Gunichi Yamamoto that he would dictate terms in the White House, the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere, the fetich of a thousand years and the new order, Mussolini's 2,000,000 hectares and the new Roman empire, stand today as empty vainglories.

The chain of aggression, beginning in Manchuria Sept. 18, 1931, reached its zenith in 1941, when Japan's realm reached 5000 miles either way, from the Aleutians to Java, from Manchuria and Burma to mid-Pacific, and embraced an estimated population of nearly 500,000,000.

Japan's militarists, dreaming of conquests more fantastic than Genghis Khan's, stood on the threshold of dominion over one billion people.

Pearl Harbor, "the fate that will live in infamy," wrecked that dream.

On that day, Dec. 7, 1941, there was cast into the scales the vast flood from the arsenal of America, the high courage of its soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen.

### Vaunted Power.

Small but elite air forces, submarine men, soldiers, a crippled navy—the expenditure—arrested Japan's progress. Then the mighty steel fleet the world had ever known, the earth's greatest air force and one of its most powerful armies—the armed power of an aroused American Democracy—beat their way across the Pacific ocean to the homeland of the Mikado. Allies from Britain and the British dominions, from China and others of the United Nations shared in the mighty enterprise.

Japan was overwhelmed by new weapons and methods of global strategy: the movable stronghold air force of a hundred aircraft carriers, the super-bomber, the incredible armada of supply ships, floating docks and maintenance vessels known as the "fleet train," the more than 60 types of landing craft, the stupendous array of equipment and letter of the more than 40 amphibious "island hopping" operations, the seelac and the bulldozer that turned tiny islands into formidable bases, the jellied gasoline bomb that turned Japan into a land of burned-out cities.

The United States was tested by the most humiliating defeats of her history, but it also won some of its greatest victories.

Fighting two great wars simultaneously, it won them both, and now emerges upon a new stage of world power, her armies of occupation spanning two oceans.

But the cost in its huge American cemeteries that dot the world map. Geographical names — Tarawa, Field Foss, Cowpilot, Salerno, Guadalcanal, Anzio, Coral Sea, Casino, Midway, Tarawa, St. Lo, Saipot, Anzio, Iwo, the Rhine, Okinawa, the Ardennes and many others — have been burned into American memory forever.

### Pearl Harbor.

Pearl Harbor was foreshadowed by the torpedo raid of Germany, Italy and Japan on Sept. 27, 1940, but Americans were astounded to the midst of a quiet Sunday afternoon to the White House announcement that Japanese planes were attacking that stronghold in mid-Pacific.

Even as Japanese bombers were roaring over Diamond Head, Tokyo's two envoys called at the State Department in Washington in their "peace negotiations." Envoy were treacherous negotiating carried to such lowdown extreme as Kyoto.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, leader of the isolationists, forced to expound the white but indignation: "The only thing now is to do our best to lick hell out of them." The Japanese had done what everything before could not do—unify the American people for our united opposition.

In Honolulu that morning Americans poured the Lord and passed the ammunition. They had sent their battleships to the bottom, but the Japanese paid off their wounded in landing boats into the grasping defended merely coast of Malaya to place their trust in Providence that day.

At 7:55 a.m., more than 350 Japanese planes from carriers several days at sea caught the bulk of the United States Fleet "at station. Men were asleep. The warning system was not effective.

Into the closely packed lines of warships Japanese bombs and torpedoes tore and ripped. Great battleships overturned. Towering flames twisted superstructures. Billowing clouds of smoke covered the harbor.

In the blazing inferno eight battleships—almost half the United States Navy's tonnage—and 10 other ships were sunk or damaged and more than 2000 men killed or missing.

### Blow After Blow.

For the next six months the news was like a bad dream.

Striking simultaneously at the Philippines, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Dutch East Indies and the islands in the Pacific, the Japanese seemed to be swarming everywhere at once. Armed with their legend of invincibility, schooled in jungle warfare and seemingly directed with faultless precision, the Japanese stretched their empire thousands of miles in a scant three months.

Hawaii lay under the dread of invasion, Alaska was in danger, Japanese submarines prowled the Pacific coast and California once was actually shelled.

But new epics of American heroism were being written.

The gallant battle of Bataan . . . the saga from the three-pronged lips of Rickenbacker and others like him adrift for days and weeks on the Pacific . . . the resistance of Chennault's Flying Tigers in China . . . Doolittle's daring carrier-based bombing of Tokyo . . . the commandoism of Eddie Rickenbacker's B-17 lost crew . . . fighting in the material jungles of New Guinea and the backbreaking mud of Burma . . . a war under savage conditions against savage men.

Associated Press dispatches from Bataan gave the first inkling of how the modern American soldier was facing up to this. He was cocky, slangy, humorous, ingenious brave.

To Japan's great surprise, Americans had not grown soft.

Thailand, a supposedly independent buffer for British Singapore, was the first to fall. Bangkok, weakened by Japanese political infiltration, capitulated on the second day of the war.

Guam, the United States island whose fortifications had only been talked about, fell on the fourth day. For the first time since 1812 a conqueror's flag waved over American soil.

Wake was next after an epic 16-day defense by some 400 Marines.

Hong Kong, the British crown colony, was attacked from the Chinese mainland. The teeming Asiatic city fell on Christmas day. Some of its handful of Canadian and British defenders were harassed after being taken prisoner.

### Blow Upon Blow.

Singapore, the British crown jewel in the Far East, was the goal of the Japanese drive down the Malay peninsula. Its guns pointed seaward, the fortress was considered impregnable. Its defenders were told to expect attack only from the sea.

Australians, British and Indians were brave but outclassed in this type of warfare. The Japanese beat them back mile Singapore's island on Jan. 31, and after a short siege they plunged across the strait into the mangrove swamps in a night attack. Singapore fell on Feb. 15, its giant guns still pointing toward the sea—the wrong way.

The British lost an army of 130,000 men, captured of the approaches to Burma, India, the Dutch East Indies, communications between Australia and the Middle East.

The Japanese already had landed on Borneo on Dec. 16 and on the Celebes. They worked down Makassar strait despite the blows of Flying Fortresses and United States destroyer forces which got in their first licks of the war.

### Disaster in Java Sea.

So far as the East Indies were concerned, the decisive battle was fought in the Java Sea—a disaster for the Allies. Setting their invasion fleet in motion, the Japanese trapped a United Nations fleet commanded by Dutch V. Adm. C. E. L. Helfrich in the Java Sea. In the engagement, Feb. 27-28, the Allies lost 13 American, British, Australian and Dutch warships before they could withdraw under punishing air and submarine attacks.

The Japanese landed on Java March 1 and six days later had occupied Batavia, the capital, and Bandoeng, mountain stronghold. The British, defended Surabaya and its rich oil wells until March 10, and Dutch guerrillas continued to hold out in some of the islands for months. (In the campaign was virtually over.

### Burma Overrun.

The white man's prestige in the Orient slumped to a new low in Burma, which the Japanese invaded along almost impassable mountain trails from Thailand even before they finished the capture of Singapore.

The enemy captured Moulmein, crossed the Salween, and captured Rangoon, capital and chief port, on March 8—gate slamming from the backdoor. Stemmed to anarchy Burmese he their retreat up the Irrawaddy the hard way out of Burma, the British surrendered Mandalay, heart of the fighting country, on May 2. To many, the old British Empire appeared to be coming apart at the seams.

The Japanese pushed on through Lashio, terminal of the Burma Road to China and reached the Salween gorge in Yunnan, China's southwestern province. China, fighting since July 7, 1937, seemed open to a knockout.

On May 20, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and his little band of Americans and Chinese struggled through the rugged mountains back into India. He summed up the whole sorry story of unpreparedness:

"We claim we got a hell of a beating. We ask run out of Burma and it is humiliating as hell."

The British had neglected to build roads that would have made a defense in northern Burma possible. They had attempted to halt the Japanese advance with obsolete planes. Insufficient reinforcements had arrived in Singapore just in time to be captured. The Dutch had planned a defense with planes and guns that never arrived from America.

The Japanese had won an empire of oil, tin, rubber at trifling cost.

### Australia Menaced.

With hailed through the world waited for the battle for Australia. On March 17, MacArthur arrived in Australia to pinch after slipping out of Corregidor on a lumbering PT boat that eluded Japanese ever hundreds of south sea miles.

"I came through and I will return," he declared, as he assumed command in northeast Asia.

But the English-speaking democracy in the Pacific continent in the Antipodes was in desperate plight. The Japanese had seized the Admiralty isles and all the important bases in northern New Guinea. They were solidly entrenched in Rabaul in New Britain and were infiltrating into the Solomons. Australia was in danger of losing its supply line to America.

Washington and London were preoccupied with the German peril in Europe and Suez.

But slowly MacArthur's American - Australian - Dutch - New Zealand forces gathered strength. Refugees from hundreds of shipwrecks, the bombed escape ports of the Indies, the scattered guerrilla battles of the Philippines filtered in. Australian veterans of Africa returned. United States troops en route to Manila when the war broke out were diverted to Australia, and more arrived. Militia drilled.

He had not long to prepare before the Japanese launched a full-scale effort down the Solomon sea corridor.

### Battle of Coral Sea.

The Battle of the Coral Sea, May 4-8, was the first great modern sea battle fought without surface ships coming within gunrange of one another. In it the airplane carrier proved that henceforth it was the queen of the sea.

For four days the fighting battle spread over 400,000 square miles of bright seas and coral reefs, with the two fleets standing by to 100 miles apart. Two American carriers were pitted against three of the Japanese. And when the smoke of battle cleared 11 Japanese ships, including at least one carrier and perhaps a second, had gone down. At least 20 more, including another carrier, were damaged. The American losses were the carrier Lexington, a destroyer and a tanker.

At least 32 other Japanese ships were sunk or damaged in previous air strikes on shipping concentrations at Tulagi, Buin-Faisi and Lae on March 10 and May 4.

This was the beginning of the turning of the tide, but it did not halt the Japanese entirely.

The enemy was yet to make his headway at Buna in New Guinea on July 22 and begin the audacious thrust over the top of the towering Owen Stanley range toward Port Moresby. He was yet to make his abortive attempt at Milne Bay on Sept. 25, eighty-odd miles of the Coast of Australia.

Thus, almost exactly six months after Pearl Harbor, a Japanese invasion armada of more than 60 ships was unleashed as the result of an accurate estimate that the bulked enemy would now turn toward Darwin.

### Victory at Midway.

The Battle of Midway, June 3-6, was another vast engagement spread over a great panorama of the Pacific with Japanese landings in the east of the Aleutians as a sideshow.

This time submarines, flying fortresses, Navy flying boats, and Marine bombers and fighters got in their blows as well as the carrier planes. Never did outnumbered Americans display a more brilliant courage. Navy Torpedo Squadron 8 committed with the enemy fleet and not one plane of the 15 returned. A lone ensign survived.

But the Japanese battle fleet was forced to flee, crippled and burning under a hail of bombs and torpedoes. The final score was at least 20 Japanese ships sunk or damaged, including four aircraft carriers sent to the bottom and three battleships damaged. It was Japan's most crippling loss in its naval history up to that time. At least 275 of the planes were lost.

American losses were the carrier Yorktown and a destroyer.

This was the end of retreat in the Pacific, and the Allies were near their low point in the war. Three days later, on June 9, Hitler issued his drive from Kharkov for Stalingrad, and 13 days later, on June 21, Rommel in Africa sufficiently turned the tables on the British, captured Tobruk and sped on to El Alamein, within striking distance of the Suez canal.

### First Counterblow.

The time had now come to strike the first real counterblow. It came Aug. 7, 1942, at Guadalcanal, the first of the amphibious landings on the way to Tokyo.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's forces under Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift took the Japanese completely by surprise and at first scored a brilliant success, seizing the prized Henderson airfield and the nearby Tulagi anchorage.

But for months the outcome of this struggle in the most inhospitable jungles remained in doubt. Not until Feb. 9, 1943, was the island finally secured.

The "Tokyo Express"—fast task forces of destroyers and other ships — rushed supplies and reinforcements down at night. Their submarines prowled the waters, making it unsafe for Allied transports and warships to remain off the island. Their warships made night raids, ripping the fault and softening task in the beginning. Their bombers forced United States fighter squadrons on Guadalcanal into a battle of attrition.

Naval engagement after naval engagement was fought while the marines held on grimly. On the night of Aug. 8 a Japanese cruiser force caught Allied naval forces off guard and in a spectacular night action off Savo island, one Australian and three American cruisers were sunk.

There followed the naval engagements of the eastern Solomons, the Battle of Cape Esperance and the Battle of the Santa Cruz islands, in which the Americans lost the veteran carrier Hornet and a destroyer.

In October the Japanese succeeded in landing reinforcements and prepared to drive the Americans into the sea. But American Army reinforcements also arrived at the crisis. Adm. William F. Halsey took command of naval forces in the area.

On the other side of the world, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's great expedition was sailing from England and America for North Africa.

### Decisive Sea Victory.

On Nov. 13, 14 and 15 the decisive battle, known as the Battle of Guadalcanal, took place at sea. It was the greatest surface action since the Battle of Jutland in the First World War.

The Japanese sent three forces of warships and transports, with a

Sneak Attack---And Top Chiefs of Avengers

Epitomizing the disaster of Pearl Harbor—when Japan threw its sneak punch at the American Pacific fleet—is this photo made at the moment the magazines of the destroyer Shaw exploded in the air-submarine attack which knocked out eight battleships and turned the naval base into a shambles.

Top commanders of the all-services team that avenged Pearl Harbor and led the drive to victory in the Pacific, GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR (left), and ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, are shown mapping operations in their first wartime conference. The meeting was in April, 1944, but their commands and plans had been closely co-ordinated through the earlier years of war.

### JAPAN'S EARLY VICTORIES IN PACIFIC WON AT LOW COST IN MEN, EQUIPMENT

By the Associated Press.

THE Japanese achieved their early victories in the Pacific with surprisingly little man power and equipment. Although their total army force at the beginning of 1942 was estimated as 3,000,000 men, it is believed that they used only about 400,000 men in their active Pacific drive.

In the Philippines, where they met their greatest resistance, they outnumbered American and Filipino troops by more than three to one. Most of their other victories were achieved against garrisons of fewer than 1000 men.

## WAR'S END BRINGS REAL TEST OF RECONVERSION PLANNING

### Speed of Change From Munitions to Civilian Goods Will Decide Number of Jobs.

By KARL H. BAUMAN
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Only time will tell whether the sudden end of the Japanese war caught government planners flat-footed on industrial reconversion.

The planners insisted they were ready with adequate machinery.

Regardless of the adequacy of the planning, the impact on the civilian economy is bound to be terrific.

Until Japan quit, munitions remained the biggest business in this country. Now the task is to shift to civilian goods fast enough to avoid vast unemployment.

The end of the European war meant far less to the civilian economy than many had expected. Unemployment, for example, increased much less than the War Manpower Commission had predicted.

This was largely because the military production cutbacks came slower than expected and because labor-starved industries—agriculture, services and finance—quickly absorbed war workers.

Now the situation is entirely different. As quickly as it can be done, most war contracts will be cancelled outright.

Instead of being the nation's largest business, munitions manufacturing will be limited to perhaps a few contracts.

**Start Made on "Turn-Around."**

How soon this "turn-around" can be made holds the answer to the extent of unemployment. A start had been made before the Japs quit—a good start, government experts insist, consistent with the demands for the one-front war.

Some consumer "hard goods" which have been scarce or missing are due to reach retail outlets in the fall. Volume production had not been expected until well into 1946. Now all this will be speeded up, but a long pent-up consumer demand is expected to gobble up these items for a long time to come.

The war's end means less rationing and less price control soon, but not the end of either. Tire and gasoline rationing will not last long, now that transportation military demands have been reduced drastically.

Rationing of meat may continue for some time because the supply falls so short of what civilians want to buy. Large amounts still will be needed to feed troops.

Price control will be lifted from many items. At first the long least important from the standpoint of inflationary pressures will be freed. Such things as automobiles, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, household appliances and other hard goods will come as the supply balances with demand.

**Many Shortages Ahead.**

There will be many shortages. Lumber and tin are outstanding examples. The tin shortage will solve itself when supplies again move from the Far Eastern producing areas. Controls on lumber may be continued for many months.

Congress took a vacation without touching some of President Truman's recommendations for meeting the problems of reconversion. The Chief Executive's recommendations included higher unemployment compensation and a broadening of the social security base.

Munitions production, which long has absorbed the nation's industry, reached its peak late in 1943, then tapered off a little the following year.

By March, 1945—near the end of the two-front war—arms production was just under five billion dollars a month and scheduled to go even higher.

With the collapse of Germany, the rate dropped about one-third of a billion dollars a month in the second quarter of this year. A gradual decline was charted for the rest of 1945.

By the first quarter of 1946, output was scheduled to level off at 10 billion dollars a quarter, a drop of five billion dollars a quarter from the peak.

**Snyder Holds Key Position.**

John W. Snyder, former St. Louis banker and longtime friend of the President, holds the key position in shifting from war to peace production as director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The War Production Board, under his supervision, will have an important place in the task.

Because WPB is the only government agency with wide experience in production, the President has directed Chairman J. A. Krug and his staff to stay on the job to assist "in the achievement of an orderly transition."

The President has given Krug a five-point program for the transition. It calls for lifting controls "as soon as they are no longer needed," but provides for their retention until they can be removed without any threat to the stabilization program.

An important point in the program involves priority assistance to break bottlenecks which may slow down reconversion.

This means that an industry that is ready to go back into production, but which lacks some essential material, may be assisted in obtaining it by receiving aid in a scarce market.

Using rocket-firing boats to level beach defenses, MacArthur put his men ashore on Dec. 26, 1943.

The way was prepared for the isolation of the enemy strong point of Rabaul. Much hard fighting remained, particularly on Bougainville where Australians were left to mop up, but for strategic purposes the Solomons campaign was over.

**Aleutian Isles Retaken.**

Meanwhile, Yanks in the Aleutians were fighting under conditions as extreme as those of the jungle. Hammering sea and air blows at Attu, westernmost of the chain which the Japanese invaded while the battle of Midway was being fought. The Americans landed on that barren island May 11. Fighting through fog and 20-foot snowdrifts amid indescribable hardship, the Americans dug the enemy out of his holes around Massacre bay and Chirikof harbor. Japanese resistance finally ended in a fantastic suicide charge and the island was reclaimed May 30, just under a year after the Japanese seized it.

After elaborate preparation, Americans and Canadians invaded Kiska on Aug. 15, but found the enemy had mysteriously fled. Agattu already had been abandoned by the Japanese, and the Aleutians were freed. The threat to Alaska was removed.

**Gilberts Campaign.**

In the central Pacific, at Tarawa, the second Marine division made the first assault on a fortified atoll and wrote one of the most heroic pages in marine corps history. Tarawa had been pounded by a great weight of naval shells and bombs, but not enough. When the marines went ashore on Nov. 1 they found many of the concrete blockhouses intact. Landing boats were wrecked on the coral reefs. Cut and bleeding, the men were pinned down in the surf by the enemy fire.

Tarawa was the costliest bit of ground ever won by the marines up to that time. In 76 hours 283 Americans were killed, wounded and missing—908 of them dead. The Gilbert islands were cleared as a result of the fighting.

While the marines were taking Tarawa, army troops captured Makin. Previously, marines had landed on Nanumea in the Ellice group on Sept. 29.

In Europe, 1943 had set the stage for the climactic invasion of Normandy, with the Allies within striking distance of Rome.

In the Pacific the year had laid the foundation for the leapfrog operations up the New Guinea coast and the Central Pacific offensive that were to lead to the Philippines and the Marianas on the doorstep of Japan. MacArthur had set the pattern of his operations—a series of hops, skips and jumps, each "hitting the enemy where he isn't," isolating the main bodies and leaving them to be weakened for the kill.

**Saidor, Kwajalein.**

The year 1944 opened with MacArthur's men carrying out the first of his jumps, to Saidor on Jan. 2, and with Nimitz opening his central Pacific offensive at Kwajalein on Jan. 31.

The isolation of Rabaul was completed with landings on the Green islands to the south of the New Britain stronghold, Emirau in the St. Matthias group to the north and the capture of Manus island in the Admiralties to the northwest.

In giant strides, with Nimitz cooperating, MacArthur proceeded to landings at Aitape and Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea on April 22, the Wakde islands on May 20, Biak island on May 27, Noemfoor island on July 2 and Sansapor at the western end of New Guinea on July 30.

MacArthur estimated that out of a force of 250,000 Japanese assembled for the attack on Australia, 140,000 had been trapped by these operations which advanced Allied lines 1200 miles.

Nimitz struck at the heart of Japan's strongly defended mid-Pacific Marshall islands with a fleet spread over hundreds of miles. Profiting from the lessons of Tarawa, the Americans pounded at Kwajalein island almost a solid month with carrier and land planes and added a severe naval bombardment before invading. Tracked amphibious vehicles put the men ashore over the treacherous coral.

Kwajalein, first bit of territory held by Japan at the start of the war to fall into American hands, was captured in a week. Other key islands in the Marshalls fell quickly and the American fleet held sway over an additional 1,000,000 square miles of ocean.

The way now opened to a stinging series of task forces attacks led by swarms of carriers from America's shipyards. Truk, Ja-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6.

## THREE HIGH MILITARY MEN OF BRITAIN MADE BARONS

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Three of Britain's highest ranking military men were made barons by King George VI today in distributing honors arising out of the resignation of former Prime Minister Churchill. Elevated to the peerage were:

Field Marshal Sir Alan Francis Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff since 1941; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, first sea lord and chief of the naval staff since 1943; Royal Air Force Marshal Sir Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, chief of the air staff since 1940.

Gen. Sir Hastings Lionel Ismay, chief of staff to the minister of defense since 1940, was made a Companion of Honor.

**Damaged Hospital Ship in Use.**

WILMINGTON, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—The hospital ship Comfort, fully repaired after weathering a Japanese suicide attack that cost 79 casualties April 28 is in service again, the Army announced yesterday. The Comfort is heading toward Pacific bases with 500 Army nurses to be dropped at overseas ports.

# JAPANESE ATTACK ON U. S. CLIMAXED 10 YEARS OF AGGRESSION

## Seizure of Manchuria Launched Toyko on Conquests, Successes Of Nazis Intensified Belligerency

### Nation Withdrew From League in 1933, Renewed Naval Race, Signed Anti-Comintern Pact in 1936.

By THOMAS A. RIXEYON
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Japan's seizure of Manchuria in 1931 began what the United States State Department has termed "the fateful decade"—10 years of "ruthless development of determined world domination" by the Axis.

The decade ended in war with the United States when the Japanese suddenly attacked Pearl Harbor and other American bases in the Pacific Dec. 7, 1941. For Japan this attack was the greatest of a long line of aggressions made to establish a "new order." Its "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

This is the background of the conflict that now has led to disaster for Japan.

Japan was a newcomer among world powers. In 1853, after two and a half centuries of virtual Japanese seclusion, Commodore Matthew C. Perry entered the empire's home waters with a United States naval force. Until then, Japan's foreign commerce had been meager. From 1637 until the 1850s island visitors had been stoned completely to outcasts and their arrival, parts were opened for limited trade, mainly with the English and the French.

It was Perry who opened the door to Japan, and in 1854 Japan signed a commercial and settlement treaty with America—her first with a major western power.

**Origin of Pacific Rivalry.**

Between 1894 and 1896, however, the United States and Japan swung face to face in the Pacific. In 1894-95 Japan defeated China and took Formosa, plunging more to the rich southeastern Pacific. The United States won a war over Spain in 1898, acquiring the Philippines and entering Hawaii.

During Japan's 1904-05 war with Russia, a sympathetic United States actually feared Japanese war loans. Peace was signed at Portsmouth, N. H., at the invitation of President Theodore Roosevelt. Japan won supreme rights over Korea and authority over Manchuria's great Changchung railway. In 1908 Port Arthur became a Japanese naval station.

This Asiatic anchor planted, Japan made 21 demands on China in 1915, seeking to further its continental supremacy. Washington objected, recalling Japan's earlier commitment to an "open door" policy in China. The World War I truce also developed as United States citizens sought relief from most immigration of Orientals, but this matter did not come to a head until 1924, when Congress passed the Asiatic Exclusion Act, bitterly denounced by Japan as discriminatory.

When Japan wrested Manchuria from the Chinese in 1931, the United States refused to recognize the conquest. Despite vigorous protests by the then Secretary of State Stimson, the Manchurian drive soon spilled over into Jehol, south China. Japan said it would go no further.

Yet it withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933, after the league condemned the aggression. And in 1935-36 Japan repelled the London Conference declaration of Britain, France and the United States to hold to naval equality unless threatened, then renewing its naval race. On Nov. 25, 1936, Japan signed the anti-Comintern pact with Germany.

**Marco Polo Bridge Attack.**

The United States hoped to prevent widespread warfare after Japanese troops attacked the Chinese at the Marco Polo Bridge July 7, 1937. Secretary Hull offered his "good offices" to help settle the issue. Japan merely intensified its campaign. President Roosevelt clamped the Neutrality Act on both powers, stopping war shipments to United States vessels.

In September 1940 Joseph C. Grew, then Ambassador to Tokyo, called Secretary Hull that Germans victorious, "like strong wine," had gone to Japanese heads, and military factions thought Japan should consolidate its Greater East Asia position while the Reich still was agreeable.

Even before the Franco-German armistice of June 1940, Japan put pressure on the French in Indochina. Hull observed it was clear that Japan's leaders were "bent on the conquest by force of all worthwhile territory in the Pacific ocean area."

A blow to the Japanese was passage of the Lend-Lease Act in January 1941 under which President Roosevelt promised "all out aid" to China. From Tokyo, Ambassador Grew reported Japanese plans to attack Pearl Harbor in case of "trouble" with the United States.

**Diplomacy Grew Tense.**

Discussions between the two Japanese ambassador, Kichisaburo Nomura, and Secretary Hull became more and more tense as Japanese aggression pushed on. In June, 1941, Hull handed Nomura a formula for peace, containing three points:

Both governments should affirm their national policies as directed toward lasting peace and cooperation; the United States would support no China that China and Japan enter peace negotiations; provided Japan first communicate to and discuss with the United States the general terms; mutual trade and commerce agreements would be made; and the two countries should discuss proposed neutralization of the future independent Philippines.

However, Japan's next move was occupation of Indochina after Vichy French permission. Roosevelt made a futile appeal to stop the move, then froze Japanese assets in the United States.

**Japanese Plans Cited.**

In August, the State Department told the British embassy the Japanese planned to invade the Indies most area, besieging China, and probably move to block Suez and the Cape of Good Hope on the British trade routes. That same month President Roosevelt warned Nomura that "if the Japanese government takes any further steps . . . by force or threat . . . the United States will be compelled to take immediately any and all steps which it may deem necessary . . . for safety and security."

Saburo Kurusu joined Nomura in Washington early in November. The two decried the "encirclement" of Japan and lent hope aid to Chiang Kai-shek as well as the economic blockade. But they made it evident that Japan insisted on a "victor's peace" in China, with United States assent and conciliation Japanese occupation. Japanese troops continued to flood Indochina.

**Peace Plea Fails.**

On Dec. 6, President Roosevelt called Emperor Hirohito, and asked that peace be preserved. At 7:30 p.m., Honolulu time, Sunday, Dec. 7, Japanese carrier planes attacked Pearl Harbor. In Washington, an hour later Nomura and Kurusu called on Secretary Hull with a memorandum. It said the United States had presented peace in China, had blocked Japan's co-prosperity plan, had shown no conciliation in discussions, had planned war with Germany and Japan, and was party to an anti-Japanese conspiracy with Britain and other countries.

## U. S. Started Pacific Come-Back At Guadalcanal Against Odds

By the Associated Press.

The United States took the first amphibious come-back step in the Pacific with the invasion of tiny Guadalcanal, in the Solomon Islands, on Aug. 7, 1942.

Few Americans had ever heard of this mosquito-infested, malaria-ridden jut point. Yet for five months America's immediate Pacific fate was at stake in the island's stifling jungles and in the shark-infested waters surrounding it.

The Guadalcanal invasion was spearheaded by Marines led by its then Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift. It was designed primarily to protect United States shipping lanes to Australia, where Allied power slowly was being built, and to guard New Caledonia from air attacks.

Japan had invaded the Solomons six weeks after Pearl Harbor, and when a Marine division hit the beaches in self-propelled steel barges, under protecting sea and air cover, the enemy was surprised.

The Marines quickly gained a beachhead, captured the almost complete Henderson airfield, and seized the smaller adjacent islands of Tulagi, Gavutu and Tanambogo. On Gavutu and Tulagi, not one of the 886 surrendered—1,500 of them. The entire garrison, had to be killed.

After initial successes, the going got tough. On the night of Aug. 9, a Japanese cruiser force caught Allied naval patrols off guard and sank four cruisers. Bombers from the northern Solomons and Rabaul then began to rip the beachhead daily. American supply ships frequently were sunk or damaged by Japanese surface ships and submarines. Few Americans at home knew how critical the situation actually was.

But the Yanks held doggedly. Japanese attempts to land on Guadalcanal were broken up repeatedly, mainly by the small air force that had been committed on Henderson.

In October, however, the Japanese landed on Guadalcanal only 15 miles from the American lines. Heavy artillery was moved ashore and by November Japanese had, too, and air forces had been massed to push the Yanks back into the sea.

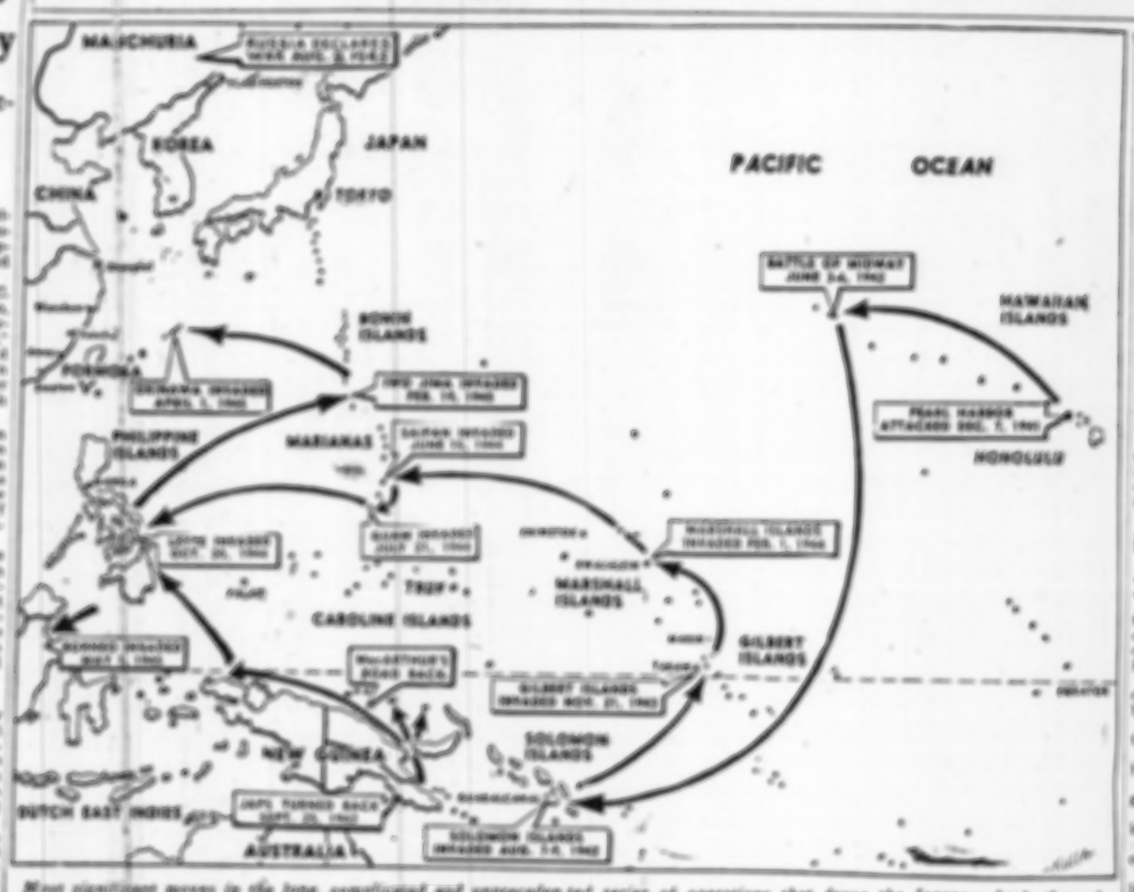
But America matched the stakes. Many warships damaged in the early months of war again were ready to fight; new Army and Marine troops were rushed in to reinforce the weary original force.

Supplies from the now-roaring home arsenal began coming in.

On Nov. 13 the decisive battle for Guadalcanal was fought at sea. In three days, in the Sealark Channel north of the Henderson field the Navy sank 28 Japanese ships and damaged 10 more. The United States lost eight ships. Meanwhile the Marines wiped out 700 Japanese moving in against the airfield from the jungle and sent an equal number scurrying back to the underbrush.

Although after that the Japanese jungle warriors remained constantly bothersome, they were never again a major threat. On Dec. 9 the Army, under the then Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, took over command. On Feb. 9, 1943, the conquest of Guadalcanal was completed.

## Chronology of the War in the Pacific




*Most significant moves in the long, complicated and unprecedented series of operations that drove the Japanese back through the vast Pacific are illustrated by this map. Many enemy-held areas, such as Truk, were bypassed, being left "to wither on the vine" as Allied forces struck frequent surprise blows that caught Japan's armed forces unprepared. Russia, entering the war, Aug. 8, helped close the Allied ring around the enemy homeland.*

*Following is a date-by-date summary of the principal events in the Pacific war:*

**1941.**

Dec. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, Wake, Guam, Philippines, Malaya and Hong Kong and invade Thailand.

Dec. 8—United States and Great Britain declare war on Japan. Japanese attack Midway.

Dec. 9—Japanese occupy northern Gilbert islands.

Dec. 10—Japanese land in Philippines, sink British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya.

Dec. 11—Guam falls to Japan.

Dec. 12—Wake Island falls.

Dec. 13—Hong Kong falls to Japanese.

**1942.**

Jan. 2—Japanese occupy Manila and Cavite naval base.

Jan. 11—Celebes invaded.

Jan. 23—Japanese advance into Burma.

Jan. 23—Japanese land on New Britain.

Jan. 23-24—United States destroyers attack Japanese forces in Makassar strait.

Feb. 3—United States carriers and cruisers attack enemy bases in Marshall and Gilbert islands.

Feb. 15—Singapore surrenders.

Feb. 19—United States task forces bombard Wake.

Feb. 27-March 1—Allies lose 13 vessels in Battle of the Java sea.

March 4—United States Navy recalls Marcus island.

March 8—Japanese take Rabaul.

March 10—Rangoon, Burma's capital falls. Japanese conquer Java.

March 22—Forty land in New Caledonia.

March 24—Japanese invade Solomon islands.

March 27—Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrives in Australia, leaving Philippine command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

April 9—Fighting ends on Bataan peninsula.

April 18—Doolittle's "Shangri-La" bombers raid Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya.

April 19—Japanese claim occupation of all important bases along northern shores of Dutch New Guinea.

April 30—Ledo, Burma Road terminus, falls to Japanese.

May 3—British land in Madagascar to foil Japanese submarine operations.

May 4—Corregidor falls; organized Philippine resistance ends.

May 5-8 — Carrier Lexington lost, Yorktown disabled, as United States sinks or damages eight big Japanese ships in Battle of the Coral sea.

May 10—Japanese occupy Burma.

June 3—Dutch Harbor, Alaska, is air-raided. Japanese landings in Aleutians follow.

June 3-6—United States Navy units cannot figure in Battle of Midway, sinking four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport and damaging eight ships.

July 22—Japanese land at Buna and Gona, New Guinea.

Aug. 7—United States Marines land on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in Solomons.

Aug. 9—Battle of Savo Island ends with one Australian and three United States Navy cruisers lost after Japanese night attack.

Aug. 17-18—United States force raids Makin.

Aug. 19-20—American ranger and air forces off Solomons repel enemy reinforcement fleet.

Aug. 28—Japanese land at Milne bay, New Guinea.

Aug. 30—Attack in shortlines resumed by United States forces.

Sept. 25—United States carrier Wasp sunk in Solomons area.

Sept. 26—Japanese turned back from Port Moresby, New Guinea, by MacArthur's forces.

Oct. 1—Japanese evacuate Agadabia, in Libya.

Oct. 11-15—Battle of Cape Esperance results in enemy loss of four cruisers and four destroyers against one United States destroyer sunk.

Oct. 26—Battle of Santa Cruz islands. United States carrier Hornet sunk, nine enemy ships damaged.

Nov. 13-15—Battle of Guadalcanal gives United States decisive naval victory as 18 Japanese warships and four transports are sunk.

Nov. 20-Dec. 5—Battle of Tassafaronga (Lunga Point).

Dec. 9—Allies occupy Gona in New Guinea.

Dec. 16—MacArthur's troops occupy Buna village, New Guinea.

Dec. 30—United States bombers attack shore installations at Kiska, Aleutians.

**1943.**

Jan. 6—First United States daylight raid on Rabaul, New Britain, costs Japanese nine ships.

Jan. 15—United States forces occupy Amchitka Island, Aleutians.

Jan. 29—Organized Japanese resistance over at Buna-Gona, New Guinea.

Jan. 31 — Japanese sink U.S.S. Chicago.

Feb. 9 — United States forces complete capture of Guadalcanal.

Feb. 19 — United States Navy shells Attu.

March 1-4—Battle of Bismarck Sea, fought by MacArthur's bombers, costs Japanese three cruisers, seven destroyers, 12 transports and 12,000 troops.

March 15—Yanks bomb Kiska six times in a day.

March 22 — Navy drives Japanese convoy of four cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo ships from Aleutians.

May 6—United States announces occupation of Russell islands in February.

May 11—Yanks land on Attu.

May 20—Japanese open large-scale offensive along Burma-Assam border in China.

May 29—United States soldiers capture Attu.

June 1—Chinese rout five enemy divisions southwest of Ichang.

June 22—Americans move onto Trobriand islands, off east tip of New Guinea.

June 30 — Yanks and Aussies land on Rendova and New Georgia islands in the Solomons and Nassau Bay, New Guinea.

July 5-6 — United States fleet meets hostile in Battle of Kula Gulf.

July 12-13 — Japanese evacuate three destroyers sunk in naval fight in Kula Gulf.

July 16 — Allies occupy Mubo, New Guinea.

Aug 6-7 — Yanks conquer Munda, New Georgia.

Aug. 6-7 — Navy sinks cruiser and two destroyers in Vella Gulf.

Aug. 15 — United States and Canadian forces invade Kiska to find Japanese have fled the island.

Aug. 17—MacArthur's troops occupy Vella Lavella in Central Solomons.

Aug. 27 — Japanese quit New Georgia.

Aug. 30—American win Arundel island in the Solomons.

Aug. 31—Navy attacks Marcus Island.

Sept. 13—Army announces capture of Salamaua.

Sept. 16—Lae, New Guinea, captured by MacArthur forces.

Sept. 19—Marines land at Nassau in Ellice group.

Oct. 5 — Finschhafen, New Guinea, falls to Allies.

Oct. 5—United States and Australian forces move onto Kolombangara.

Oct. 27—Allies land on Treasury Islands in the Solomons.

Nov. 1 — Marines invade Empress Augusta Bay.

Nov. 1-5—Japanese cruiser and four destroyers sunk off Bougainville.

Nov. 21 — Marines and soldiers land on Makin and Tarawa.

Nov. 23—United States forces capture Makin, complete Gilberts conquest.

Dec. 9 — Chinese recapture Changteh in China's "rice bowl" area.

Dec. 15—Yanks invade Arawe, New Britain.

Dec. 26—Marines land at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, opposite Arawe.

Dec. 26—Airstrips at Cape Gloucester captured.

**1944.**

Jan. 2—Allies land at Saidor, New Guinea.

Jan. 15-29—Japanese lose 140 aircraft in Allied strikes over Rabaul.

Feb. 1 — United States invades Kwajalein atoll in Marshall islands after heavy sea and air bombardment.

Feb. 5—United States cruisers and destroyers bombard Paramushiro in Kuriles.

Feb. 6—British take Maungdaw, Burma.

Feb. 7—Enemy endurance ends on Kwajalein.

Feb. 15—Yanks and Aussies win Huon peninsula campaign with 14,000 enemy casualties.

Feb. 16—Allies move onto Green islands.

Feb. 19-20—United States task forces hammer Truk.

Feb. 19—Americans invade Eniwetok in Marshall islands.

Feb. 21-25—Carrier task force strikes Marianas.

Feb. 29—Yanks invade Admiralty islands.

March 30-31—Americans capture Wotho, Ujae and Lae atolls in Marshalls.

March 30—Americans land on Hollandia, largest island of the Admiralties.

March 30—Liberators make first land-based attack on Truk. Japanese open Imphal campaign on India's border.

March 30—Americans and British landed from planes behind enemy lines in Burma open first engagement with the enemy.

March 30—Marines land on Emirau in the St. Matthias group. United States and Chinese troops smash for in Hukaung valley of northern Burma.

March 30—India invaded by Japanese from Burma.

March 30-31—Yanks secure Admiralty islands, Namoi, Ebon, Nauru atolls and Kili islands in the Marshalls.

March 30-April 1—American fleet hits Palaus and western Carolines.

April 21—Aussies capture Dagelan, Hyenien, Madang, New Guinea.

April 29—Solomons and Tulagi hit by Army and Navy heavy bombers for first time.

April 22 — MacArthur's forces land at Hollandia and Aitape.

April 24—Yanks occupy Uping atoll to complete Marshalls operations.

April 25—Australian and United States troops win Madang on northeast New Guinea.

April 26—Conquest of Hollandia completed.

May 11—Rocket guns used by United States fighters and bombers in raid on Rabaul.

May 17 — Chinese and United States troops capture airfield at Myitkyina, Burma.

May 19—MacArthur forces capture Wakde islands off New Guinea north coast.

May 27—Allies land on Biak island.

June 15-16—Carrier task force attacks Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Pagan and Iwto in Marianas.

June 15—Americans land on Saipan as first carrier task force strikes are made on Bonin and Volcano islands.

June 16—B-29 Superfortresses bomb Tawata, Japan, from China in first land-based raid on Japanese home islands.

June 19 — Chinese lose Changsha.

June 19 — Japanese lose 402 planes and Americans lose 27 off Saipan in aircraft battle.

June 20 — American carrier planes drive off enemy fleet sent to battle of the Philippines, sinking or damaging 10 warships.

June 24—Carrier aircraft strike Iwo.

July 4—Carrier force hits Bonins, Volcanoes.

July 9 — Organized resistance ends on Saipan. Superfortresses hit Japan.

July 18—Premier Hideki Tojo and his cabinet resign.

July 21—Yanks invade Guam.

July 23—New Japanese cabinet formed under Gen. Kuniaki Koiso.

July 24 — Marines land on Tinian.

July 28—Allies move onto Saipan.

Aug. 1—Organized resistance ends on Tinian.

Aug. 3—Myitkyina in North Burma, falls to Chinese and American troops.

Aug. 9—Japanese win Hungyang, China.

Aug. 10—Yanks win Guam.

Aug. 15—Japanese driven completely out of India.

Aug. 6-8—Liberators hit Marcus island for first time.

Sept. 6-16—Navy task force planes bombard Palaus.

Sept. 15—Yanks invade the Palaus and MacArthur's troops land on Morotai in the Halmaheras.

Sept. 15-22—Carrier-based aircraft attack Luzon, sinking 41 ships and destroying 227 aircraft.

Oct. 9—United States fleet shells Marcus island.

Oct. 10—Carrier planes open attack on Ryukyu archipelago, sink or damage 127 ships.

Oct. 12-16—Carrier Task Force strikes at Formosa, destroying 652 Japanese planes and 32 ships.

Oct. 13—Organized resistance ends on Palaus in Palaus.

Oct. 20—MacArthur forces invade Philippines at Leyte.

Oct. 23—Yanks take Tacloban, Leyte's capital.

Oct. 24-26—United States Third and Seventh Fleets and submarines sink 24 Japanese ships, including two battleships, four carriers and 12 cruisers in Battle of Leyte Gulf. America loses six ships. Navy says engagement "one of the decisive victories of the war."

Oct. 28—Yanks move to Samar from Leyte.

Nov. 11-15—Navy bombards Iwo in Volcano islands.

Nov. 20—Yanks take Mapia islands north of New Guinea.

Nov. 24—Saipan-based Superfortresses bomb Tokyo for first time.

Dec. 6—Army heavy bombers and fast warships blast Iwo.

Dec. 9—Yanks on Leyte take Ormoc.

Dec. 15—United States forces invade Mindoro in the Philippines. Bloome falls to Chinese.

Dec. 21—MacArthur announces end of organized resistance on Leyte.

**1945.**

Jan. 3-4—Carrier planes strike at Formosa and Okinawa.

Jan. 5—Surcingapo island falls to Yanks. British and Indian amphibious troops land on Akyab island, Burma.

Jan. 9—Yanks land in Lingayen Gulf area of Luzon.

Jan. 16—United States Army announces completion of Ledo road to Myitkyina.

Jan. 21—Third Fleet aircraft attack Indo-China.

Jan. 22—Yanks take Tarlac, 59 miles from Manila.

Jan. 23—Ledo - Burma road opened.

Jan. 29—Americans land in Subic bay area of Luzon.

Jan. 31—Japanese complete seizure of Hankow-Canton railway.

Feb. 3—Yanks enter Manila.

Feb. 5—Samurai and Kashasan, former American air bases, fall to Chinese.

Feb. 19—Americans take Bataan.

Feb. 19—United States paratroopers land on Corregidor.

Feb. 16-17—Pacific Fleet carrier planes attack Tokyo while warships bombard Iwo.

Feb. 19—Marines land on Iwo. Fleet pounds Kurile islands.

Feb. 23—Third Marine Division reinforces Fourth and Fifth on Iwo.

Feb. 23—Marines reach summit of Mount Suribachi at southern tip of Iwo Jima.

Feb. 25—Virtually all Japanese resistance at Manila ends.

Feb. 26—Yanks land on Palawan, Philippines.

March 4—Lashio falls; Burma road cleared from Lashio to Kunming.

March 9—Indian troops enter Mandalay.

March 10—MacArthur troops land on Mindanao.

March 17—Iwo captured.

March 23—MacArthur moves onto Panay.

March 19-20—Carrier planes smash 15 Japanese warships and destroy 473 planes in strike on Kyushu; Carrier Franklin suffers 1102 casualties, including 393 killed and 417 missing, in Japanese air attack 60 miles off coast of Japan.

March 29—British capture Mandalay.

March 25—Resistance ends on Panay.

March 27—Japanese advance in China forces Fourteenth Army Air Force to evacuate bases at Laohokow. Americans occupy Kerama islands.

April 1—United States Tenth Army invades Okinawa. Yanks land at Lagnagi on Luzon.

April 3—Gen. MacArthur and Adm. Nimitz appointed to lead Army and Navy drives in Pacific.

April 5—Russia announces neutrality pact with Japan as Koiso cabinet falls and is replaced by one headed by Adm. Kantaro Suzuki.

April 6—Japanese battleship, two cruisers and three destroyers sunk by carrier forces off Kyushu.

April 17—Yanks reach northern tip of Okinawa.

April 18—Yanks land at Malabang and Parang in Mindanao.

April 19—Americans take Baguio, Philippine summer capital.

May 1—Australians invade Tarakan, Borneo.

May 6—British and Indian forces complete occupation of Rangoon.

May 6—MacArthur announces liberation of Davao, Mindanao.

May 11—Carrier Bunker Hill hit by two Japanese suicide planes off Okinawa; suffers 405 casualties, including 373 killed.

May 14 and May 15—Superfortresses devastate Tokyo with fire bombs.

May 17—Chinese recapture Tungsing to cut Japan's lifeline from south China to Indo-China and Malaya.

May 19 — Marines storm into Shuri castle, Japanese stronghold on Okinawa.

June 10—Australians land at Brunei Bay, Borneo.

June 17 — B-29s from India shifted to Marianas.

June 14 — 500 Superfortresses fire-bomb Omaka.

June 21-22—Fifty-nine Japanese planes downed over Okinawa, 4000 of the killed and American victory flag raised over island.

June 22—Australians seize Seria oil fields on Borneo.

June 26 — Yanks in area of Burma cleaned up.

June 29—United States fleet disclosed to have entered Macassar Strait for first time since 1942.

June 29—Chinese retake Liuchow air base.

July 1 — Australians land at Balikpapan, Borneo.

July 3—Gen. MacArthur announces that liberation of the Philippines is completed.

July 7—B-29 bombardiers says bombed-out area of Japan totals 128 square miles. Six hundred B-29s raid Japan without loss.

July 7—Chinese advance 12 miles into Indochina.

July 10—Japan hit by 2000 planes, including 250 B-29s and 1000 carrier aircraft.

July 15-17, U. S. disclosed damage to 21 Pacific Fleet warships in typhoon June 5.

July 16—British warships bombard Nicobar islands off Sumatra.

July 14, 15, 16—United States Third Fleet shells Japan for first time in conjunction with heavy carrier raids and B-29 blows.

July 18 — Balikpapan harbor opened to Allied shipping.

July 17—Shanghai airfields hit in 200-ton raid.

July 19—Aussies take Samboanga on Sulu on Borneo.

July 19—Record force of more than 600 B-29s raids Japan.

July 19-24—Third Fleet carrier planes attack Japan, surface craft shell southern Honshu.

July 25—Adm. Nimitz reports two enemy battleships, two carriers and three cruisers hit in attack on Japanese naval base.

July 28—Japanese radio hints "liberal" United States offer could bring peace; United States, Great Britain and China issue ultimatum demanding Japanese surrender and listing terms.

July 31—Third Fleet planes renew attack on Japanese warships, battleship Hyuga sunk; Adm. Nimitz reports total of 28 enemy war vessels damaged in blows earlier in week.

July 28—Carrier aircraft attack Kure naval base and finish off Japanese navy as a fighting force.

July 30—Fleet shells Hamamatsu and planes attack 60 Japanese airfields.

Aug. 1—500 Superfortresses attack four Japanese cities in heaviest raid of war.

Aug. 5—United States fliers announce that aerial blockade of Japanese homeland is complete.

Aug. 6—Twelve more enemy cities warned to expect raids by B-29s, bringing to 21 the number told to prepare for destruction.

Aug. 6 — First atomic bomb dropped on Japan with destruction of 60 per cent of Hiroshima resulting.

Aug. 6—Russia declares war on Japan.

Aug. 9 — Atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki; Russians attack along wide front on Manchurian border, advance up to 12 miles in first day of fighting.

Aug. 10—Russians invade Karoa and Sakhalin island.

Aug. 10—Japanese offer to surrender provided the prerogatives of Emperor Hirohito were not prejudiced.

Aug. 11—Allies agree to accept Japanese surrender if Mikado will take orders from Allied supreme military commander.

## CORE OF U.S. FLEET DISABLED IN RAID ON PEARL HARBOR

### Eight Battleships Knocked Out, Other Vessels Sunk or Damaged in Sneak Blow.

By the Associated Press.

Pearl Harbor was awakened on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, by the thunder of bombs and the crumbling of steel.

Drowsy seamen and soldiers looked up to see a fleet of Japanese fighter, bomber and torpedo planes raining blows on the core of the United States Pacific Fleet, resting helplessly in the harbor.

It was the "sneak punch," thrown without warning, that plunged America into World War II.

At 7:50 that morning battleships rode at anchor. Cruisers, destroyers and smaller ships rested in snug rows. On nearby Hickam, Wheeler and Bellows Fields, planes sat peacefully in their hangars or on the open runways.

Five minutes later the Japanese came. More than 150 planes, from aircraft carriers which boldly had moved close to Hawaii, droned over the island of Oahu.

**Every Warship Hit.**

There was one great blast, then deadly more until the whole harbor was enveloped in flames and smoke. The battleship Arizona blew up and its twisted, smoking wreckage settled into the sea. Other ships capsized. Flames poured from the airfields, where planes and hangars were riddled with holes. As men raced from their barracks, machine-gun fire from strafing planes shot them down.

By 8:45 the attack was over. Every warship in the harbor had been stricken. Eight of the 17 battleships in the entire United States fleet had been put out of action—two so severely damaged they could never be used again; the others so battered they would need many months of repairs. Three cruisers, a seaplane tender and repair ship were damaged; two destroyers and a mine layer were sunk. Another destroyer, which was sunk, was later repaired.

The Navy had sunk three submarines. Desperate anti-aircraft fire had downed 26 enemy planes and the few United States aircraft that had got into the air had knocked out 20 of the attackers. But when United States losses were tallied, the destroyed American planes totaled 177. A total of 1343 Navy and Army men were killed in the boiling, silver-red waters of the harbor, or in the holds of ships, or on the blistered airfields. There were 1272 wounded.

It was the worst defeat—and the greatest humiliation—America's Navy had ever suffered.

**Question of Blame.**

The question of blame for this defeat recurred again and again throughout the war. An investigating committee named by President Roosevelt pointed at Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding general of the Hawaiian department. This committee's report said the secretaries of War and Navy had warned of the possibility of war and had ordered precautions. Steps taken by Kimmel and Short, the report said, were inadequate. The two men were relieved of their posts and threatened with later court martials. But in December, 1946, the Army and Navy announced no grounds had been found for court-martial proceedings.

There also was much reason to believe that many Japanese, given freedom to pry around the islands, had provided Tokyo with vital military information.

While the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, other planes of the Rising Sun swooped over the Philippines, Wake, Guam and Hong Kong.

But while ships still blazed, the Navy began to rebuild at Pearl Harbor. Within a year it could announce that virtually all the damage had been erased forever.

## SKIP BOMBING FIRST USED BY U. S. IN BISMARCK SEA

### Technique Used Against Jap Cave Positions as Well as Ships.

By the Associated Press.

American bombers threw a new trick—skip-bombing—at the Japanese in the Battle of the Bismarck sea.

Developed by Gen. George C. Kenney, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief air officer, skip-bombing was used ideally by medium and light bombers. They dropped their missiles in a string from low altitudes so that the projectiles struck the water while still horizontal and bounced along into the target like flat rocks skipping across a pond. Often planes zoomed in a mast-top altitudes, getting in machine-gun bursts for good measure. The skip bombs had delayed action fuses so that the attackers would not be caught in their own explosions.

The Bismarck sea battle, fought in March 1943, was a great victory for the air forces, resulting in Japanese loss of 22 ships.

The skip-bombing technique, however, was not confined to attacks on enemy shipping. It was utilized also against Japanese cave positions and other strong points difficult to reach by conventional level or dive-bombing tactics.

# JAP MASTERY OF PACIFIC ENDED IN COSTLY SEA BATTLES IN '42

## ENEMY'S FLEET CUT DOWN IN CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY FIGHTS

**U. S. Fleet Took Heavy Losses Also — 'Tokyo Express' Largely Smashed by End of Year.**

By RICHARD TOMPKINS
Associated Press Staff Writer.

The Japanese navy which attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, was definitely on the downgrade less than one year later.

After the battles of Midway and Guadalcanal in June and November, 1942, United States manpower gained mastery in the Pacific.

Here are the principal naval engagements from Pearl Harbor to the battles that established American supremacy:

**Battle of the Java Sea**—To stem the Japanese wave that rolling south, a small, valiant fleet comprising most of the Dutch Navy plus available American and British ships met the invaders in a two-day battle Feb. 27-28, 1942. The American cruiser Houston and destroyer Perth and 11 Allied vessels were lost. The Japanese had suffered some but undetermined damage. Their wave rolled on into Java and New Guinea, and menaced Australia.

Meantime the United States Navy had struck for the first time. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz of the Pacific fleet sent Adm. William F. Halsey Jr., with two carriers, five cruisers and 10 destroyers against the Marshall and Gilbert islands and against Wake—into the heart of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" region. The raids startled Japan, buoyed American hopes and did material damage.

**Battle of the Coral Sea** — The Japanese hoped to occupy the Solomons in force late that spring and the menace grew to America's long supply line from west coast ports to Australia. With a task force built around the big carriers Yorktown and Lexington, Adm. Frank J. Fletcher moved north to break it up. Contact was made the morning of May 7. The battle that followed—with the low, flat Pacific over the horizon, never catching sight of each other—was something new in naval warfare, something that until then had been an artist's dream.

American planes promptly sank the Japanese carrier Shoho. Japanese bombers got the destroyer Sims and the tanker Neosho.

The next morning Japanese and American air groups passed each other on their missions of death against the opposing fleets. One Japanese carrier was damaged, the Lexington suffered fatal damaged, the Yorktown was disabled. The Japanese pulled out of the Coral Sea with losses estimated at one carrier, two cruisers and two destroyers sunk and a carrier and two cruisers damaged. Their threat to the south had been blunted.

**Battle of Midway** — Instead of moving south once more the Japanese moved toward Midway and Pearl Harbor while hitting at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians. But the American admirals had out-guessed them. United States ships, including the patched-up Yorktown and other units just back from the Coral Sea, were ready for the blow.

This time it was Adm. Fletcher and Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, in command of two task forces including the carriers Enterprise and Hornet as well as Yorktown, plus eight cruisers, 15 destroyers and 20 submarines.

Once more it was a long-distance slugging match, for three days starting June 3.

A torpedo squadron "from the Hornet (the famous Torpedo Eight)" attacked four enemy carriers. All planes were shot down after making several hits. Other torpedo squadrons from the Enterprise and Yorktown attacked, suffered heavy losses but scored hits. Dive bombers flew in. Two enemy carriers had been set afire and put out of action; a third was damaged and then sunk by the submarine Nautilus.

Planes from the only other enemy carrier attacked the Yorktown and made three bomb hits; then enemy torpedo planes scored two hits and orders were given to abandon ship. Planes from the Enterprise went after the undamaged enemy carrier and left it in flames. Army Flying Fortresses from Midway had joined in the attack and had hit many battleships and cruisers.

On June 6, in an effort to save the Yorktown, the destroyer Hammann went alongside to put on a salvage crew. An enemy submarine sent two more torpedoes into the Yorktown and one into the Hammann which sank in a few minutes. The Yorktown went down the next morning.

Japanese losses, as reported by the United States, were four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport sunk; 272 planes downed; three battleships, two heavy cruisers, a light cruiser and three transports damaged.

**The Battles of Guadalcanal** — The United States landing on Guadalcanal touched off a whole series of naval engagements that cut both ways out of readily available carriers. It eliminated the threat to Australia and left the Americans in command of the south seas.

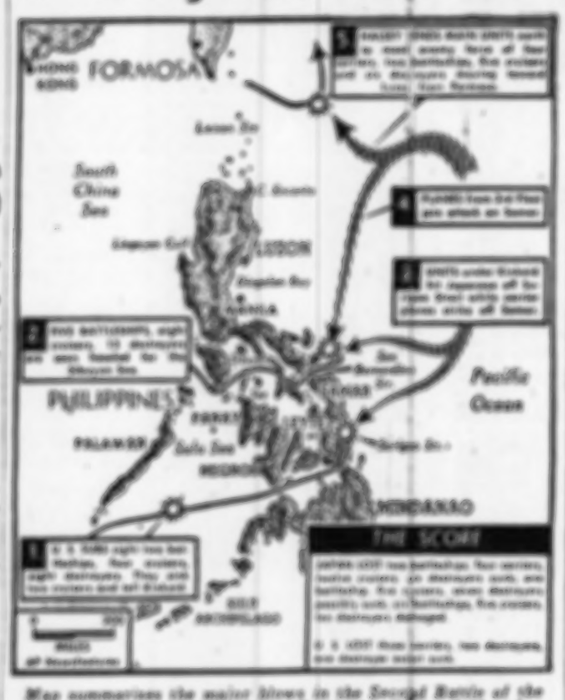
In the first place, the battle of Savo Island on the night of Aug. 9, was an Allied disaster. A Japanese task force caught four cruisers—three American and one Australian—and sunk them all in short, fighting duels. After that we had the best of it overall in the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, Battle of Cape Esperance and Battle of Santa Cruz Islands. Admirals Norman Scott and T. C. Kinkaid made reputations and the South Dakota proved that the battleship was not obsolete in an air-powered war.

Adm. Halsey had taken over the general command from Adm. R. L. Ghormley. He longer riding a secretary bridge, he gave his famous "attack, attack, attack" order. While a few days later Adm. D. J. Callaghan's column of cruisers and destroyers sailed into the van of a Japanese fleet, lighting shells and destruction left and right. Altogether in the three-day battle of Guadalcanal, Nov. 13 to 15, the Japanese lost an estimated 11 warships including one dreadnought, and 12 transports. Two weeks later at Tassafaronga, one last Japanese attempt to reinforce Guadalcanal was defeated.

**The Battle of Kula Gulf**—By the following July, the "Tokyo express" route to supply to its islands by naval vessel had been shortened, but the express still was running. A task force under Adm. W. L. Ainsworth caught the express on July 6 north of New Georgia island and again on July 13. The Japanese lost 12 to 19 cruiser and destroyer, we the cruiser Helena and the destroyer Gwin. Several more destroyers were sunk in nearby Vella Gulf Aug. 6.

The balance of naval power had shifted definitely to the United States Navy, which was fast building up to the greatest sea power the world has ever known.

## A Turning Point in Sea War




*Map summarizes the major blows in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea—also called the Battle for Leyte Gulf—when units of Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet and Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet administered a crushing defeat to the imperial Japanese navy which was sent out to smash the American invasion of the Philippines in October, 1944.*

## JAP SWEEP OF CONQUEST UNCHECKED FOR SIX MONTHS

**Enemy Troops Overran Indochina, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Singapore, Burma and Dutch East Indies.**

By the Associated Press.

Japanese aggression continued virtually unchecked for eight months after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Overpowering weak garrisons the Japanese added one conquest after another until they had engulfed the Philippines, southeast Asia, the Dutch East Indies, New Guinea, the Solomons and other strategic islands.

When the Japanese Zeros swept down on Pearl Harbor, other enemy forces struck at Wake, Guam, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Thailand, and took over the International Settlement at Shanghai.

Here is how Japan's tide of conquest rose:

**Thailand**—This country invaded from Indochina, capitulated on the second day of the war after a battle show of resistance. Japanese propaganda had laid the groundwork for the conquest among young Thai military and naval officers. A Japanese-Thai-land alliance was signed.

**Malaya**—The Japanese started a large-scale offensive in northern Malaya on Dec. 8, landing at Kota Bharu airdrome across from the Thailand border. On Dec. 10 their planes sank the British battleships "Prince of Wales" and "Repulse." Exploiting air and naval superiority, the Japanese lashed their way down the jungle of the Malaya peninsula, the great bastion of Singapore their objective. They entered Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Federated Malay States on Jan. 11. Singapore's guns blasted at the enemy for the first time across Johore Strait on Feb. 1. Siege of Singapore began, and the "impregnable" naval base surrendered on Feb. 15.

**Hong Kong**—The British crown colony was invaded Dec. 18. The last stand of the British and Canadian garrison on the rock was shortened by the destruction of power and water supply. Hong Kong fell on Christmas day.

**Philippines**—The Philippine invasion started on Dec. 10, with Japanese forces landing at Aparri on the northern tip. Later they invaded at Lingayen Bay and moved south to Manila. Gen. Douglas MacArthur proclaimed Manila an open city but the capital was severely bombed on Dec. 27. It was occupied on Jan. 2, 1942. MacArthur had withdrawn his main forces into the Bataan peninsula and the stronghold of Corregidor, where he fought back until he was ordered to Australia, leaving his command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright. Corregidor fell on May 6.

**Guam**—This was the first United States island possession to fall. It was bombed on Dec. 7 and for two days thereafter. The fewer than 600 sailors and marines could offer nothing but anti-aircraft defense. On the third day the Japanese landed. On Dec. 12 United States resistance ended.

**Wake**—American marines wrote a thrilling chapter of defense against impossible odds but the island finally was lost on Dec. 23.

**Burma**—The Japanese attacked Rangoon by air on Dec. 23, but not until March 7 did they occupy the city. A few days later the British armies withdrew to north-western Burma, Lashio (terminal of Burma Road) fell on April 30. The last of the Allied forces were out of the country by May 15. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who escaped to China, summed up the situation: "I say we took a hell of a beating and it was humiliating as hell."

**Netherlands East Indies** — The Japanese landed at Tarakan, British North Borneo on Dec. 10 and the next day in Sarawak. They landed in the Celebes July 31. With the conclusion of the Malayan campaign, the Netherlands East Indies became the new area of hostilities, the Japs opening an numerous air attacks on the Dutch islands in February.

The armed invasion fell and Timor on Feb. 20 and landed in Java on March 1, occupied Batavia on March 6 and rapidly penetrated the island. They claimed all of Sumatra on March 16.

**New Guinea**—From the Netherlands East Indies, the Japanese struck down the northern coast of New Guinea. On April 20 they announced they had captured all of the important bases along the northern shores of the Dutch part of the island. On July 22 they landed at Buna and Gona, 100 miles from the Allied base at Port Moresby. By August they were at Milne Bay, at the southeastern tip of New Guinea—and their forces were moving through the Owen Stanley mountains in an effort to descend to provide a springboard for the invasion of Australia.

**Solomon Islands**—The Japanese moved in on the Solomons on March 13. On May 3 they seized the important base of Tulagi on Florida island.

**Gilbert Islands** — From their mandated bases in the Marshalls enemy forces struck here immediately after Pearl Harbor and claimed them as part of their empire on Dec. 10.

**Aleutians**—Three islands—Kiska, Attu and Agattu—in these stepping stones to Alaska were occupied probably on June 6, but their presence was not discovered until 10 days later.

**As a result of these advances**, the Japanese by mid-1942 provided a serious threat to Australia in the south and a bolder threat to Alaska in the north.

While America was massing strength to begin a roadback offensive, as many reserves as could be spared were rushed to Australia and nearby islands. The objective was to block any further advances and keep open the supply lines from the United States to Australia.

It was not until August that the first United States offensive land operation—principally work, by labor battalions—could be launched at Guadalcanal, and not until September that the Allies under MacArthur could begin to retrace their way along New Guinea.

## BURMA RETAKEN, INDIA SAVED IN UPHILL BATTLE

**Ingenious Allied Tactics Paved Way for Jap Collapse, Building of Ledo Road.**

By JAMES D. WHITE
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Burma, one important key to victory in the Pacific, was a gold-mined war in itself.

Burma's war was different. Burma's climate and terrain and Allied ingenuity saw to that.

Early in 1942 the British hurriedly evacuated Rangoon, and the Japanese overran the country with relative ease. In 1945 the British came back into Rangoon on foot that they actually ran down a Japanese truckle cop with a tank.

In 1942 the picture was dark. The Japanese were supreme in the air fields of Southeast Asia and the springboard to India.

Burma was also a maze of jungle-covered north-south mountains, lashed six months of the year by some of the world's heaviest rainfall.

If India fell, the Japanese might make a junction with the Germans in the Middle East.

**Stilwell's Famous Remark.**

"I claim we took a hell of a beating," said Gen. Joseph Stilwell as he walked out of the jungle into India in those dark days.

The road back would be long and tough, he said, but the thing to do was to "find out what caused it," go back in and run the Japs out.

In Assam, Stilwell trained and equipped the Chinese Army which had retreated with him. He started back from the Himalayan habitat of Ledo, back down through the mosquito-and-malaria-infested jungle.

The British, meanwhile, started pushing back down the Arakan coast on the west, headed back toward Rangoon, Burma's capital and chief port.

Stilwell aimed at completing a cutoff road—the "Ledo Road," named from its starting point—to China which his American engineers were building. Early in 1944 the threatened road began to worry the Japanese, but they lost no interest in Allied air supremacy, which made its construction possible by destroying Japanese supply in the rear.

**As the Japanese launched an ambitious campaign** northward into the little state of Manipur on the edge of India. There, on "Imphal's bloody plain," they learned that the British can take back. In a terrific battle they suffered losses estimated at 60,000 men.

British and American strategists, meanwhile, had cooked up something new. Native Chindits and other secret task forces were dropped deep in the jungle behind the enemy's front lines.

They brought havoc with supply and communications, already perplexed by bombing and strafing. Later, the Japanese repeatedly found themselves cut off by such jungle "no-heads." The Tenth American Air Force and the Royal Air Force supplied advanced troops with supplies and reinforcements and evacuated the wounded.

**The Tide Turns.**

The Chinese fought northward out of Yunnan province to effect a junction with Stilwell's Chinese to complete the cut-off supply road to China. Stilwell had been recalled by this time, but they turned the road in his honor.

The British fought southward out of Manipur, and down from the cut-off. They landed in force on the Arakan coast.

Storied Mandalay fell after a spectacular armored dash from the coast. The British then negotiated the 400 miles to Rangoon in three weeks, their racing columns constantly supplied by air. The war in Burma was about over. China had a road once again to the sea.

Ahead, to the south, lay Singapore.

## TECHNIQUE LEARNED AT PAPUA APPLIED IN LATER DRIVES

**Tactics Utilized There Formed Basis for MacArthur Strategy.**

By the Associated Press. Continued from page 1.

Allied tactician learned to accomplishing the Japanese on Papua in 1942 were to serve as the basis of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's future campaigns.

At the end of this operation he said the outstanding new principle was "the continuous, concentrated application of air power . . . employed in the most intimate tactical and logistical union with ground troops." This coordination, he said, would permit "swift, massive strokes rather than dilatory and costly island-to-island advance."

At that time MacArthur plainly warned the enemy of what was to come. Powerful, direct strikes at key bases and the outflanking of less important bases.

**Pesetas $1.30 Each in London.**

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Londoners are paying $1.30 to $1.70 for a single peach in the midst of an English peach harvest, the Daily Express said today. Britain imports most of its peaches and war virtually has halted such imports, creating a boom market for the home-grown variety.

## CARRIERS BECAME SPEARHEADS IN U.S. PACIFIC DRIVE

**Soon Proved Worth to Skeptics—Planes Used for Both Tactical, Strategic Jobs.**

By the Associated Press.

American aircraft carriers, new to war before the attack on Pearl Harbor, emerged as one of the most powerful offensive weapons in the campaign against Japan. As the spearhead of every naval striking force the flat tops, shepherding fighters and bombers, revolutionized amphibious warfare.

Carrier forces proved effective on both sides. But those of the United States finally overwhelmed the enemy's aircraft power and went on to attack island bases and the Japanese homeland almost at will.

The carriers' very existence aroused and their ability to stand punishment led to increase the range of air combat by thousands of miles convinced naval experts they were indispensable to victory.

**The Case of Ofimoto.**

Carriers were the core of the mighty task forces that ranged the Pacific. They were self-sufficient, with vast stores of high-octane gasoline, large magazines of aerial bombs and torpedoes, replacement planes and pilots, and every other means of maintenance.

The carrier plane had four main missions: to search out and attack the enemy fleet, help protect its own fleet from attack, serve as a strategic air force in attacking enemy bases and installations, and finally to operate as a tactical air force, scouting and bombing the enemy in support of ground troops.

Carriers provided new uses for the battleship, whose guns protected the lightly armored carriers. On the offensive the battleship delivered the heavy blows after carrier planes had neutralized the enemy air force.

Moreover, while carrier dive bombers were pin-pointing enemy targets the battleships lobbed hundreds of shells to devastate the general area of the targets.

**First Real Battle Test.**

Because they never before had been tested in the ordeal of war, carriers had to prove their value the hard way.

In 1941 the Navy had only seven of them and four of them — the Lexington, Yorktown, Hornet and Wasp—were lost in the first year. In the early days many utilize constructed that carriers were mere pickings for land-based planes. It seemed a foolhardy business to try to risk them for, vulnerable targets near the source of key Pacific islands held by the Japanese.

But seagoing airfields were vital to the Navy's plans. Adm. William F. Halsey demonstrated that he could send a carrier force against astonished enemy positions and come back the winner. After the first big naval battles were fought by carrier planes without contact by the main bodies of the fleets, not much doubt remained in the public mind that the carrier was destined to be queen of the seas.

America built more and more of them. By the end of 1943 some 50 carriers of all types were in service. By 1945 the Navy had almost 100, many of them in the 45,000-ton class, heavily armed and capable of carrying heavier bombers than ever before.

**Spearhead Invasion.**

The actions in which carriers participated became almost a roll call of progress in the Pacific.

Carrier planes turned back the Japanese fleet in the critical battles at Coral Sea and Midway. One United States official credited them with saving Guadalcanal when America's hopes for a comeback hinged on that little island. They also were a big factor in the retaking of Attu and Kiska.

They became the spearheads of invasion—softening up enemy installations, clearing airfields of Japanese planes, shielding the landings as Task Forces moved in, and battling off enemy attempts to bring in reinforcements.

By late 1943 they could go where they pleased, during the enemy to fight. They pinished at Marcus Island, 1,000 miles from Tokyo; raided the Gilbert and Marshalls islands for the invasion parties; moved across and up the Pacific, raking the Carolines, Marianas and Bonins.

**Task Force 58.**

In 1944 huge carrier-based armadas were built around the stupendous "Task Force 58," under the command of V. Adm. Marc A. Mitscher. This fast and mighty armada had at the outset perhaps 20 carriers, protected by battleships, cruisers and other warships of the fleet.

With its ultra-modern system of seaborne supply, wherever huge sea trains could deliver fuel, food and necessary equipment far from land bases, the task force was kept in battle readiness.

The first announced strikes of Mitscher's force in a swing around the Marianas and Bonin islands in June and July, 1944, netted sensational results. Carrier planes sank 32 enemy ships, damaged 97 others and destroyed 392 planes; the United States lost was 122 planes lost and three ships damaged slightly.

That was merely a preview of what was to come. Before long carrier task force planes under Mitscher and V. Adm. John S. McCain were sweeping over Tokyo, smashing remnants of the Japanese Navy in the enemy's inland waters and carrying the war right up to Hirohito's palace.

## LEYTE THE DECISIVE POINT IN BATTLE FOR PHILIPPINES

**Japanese Made Their Biggest Gamble There and Lost to the Wily American Tactics.**

By JAMES HUTCHESON
Associated Press Staff Writer.

While the spectacular battles of Luzon stand in the public mind as the major engagements in America's reconquest of the Philippines, historians will chronicle the battle for the once obscure island of Leyte as the decisive victory of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's triumphant return.

Luzon held the names which were burned into American memories—Manila, Bataan, Corregidor—but Leyte was the battleground on which the Japanese military gambled their biggest stakes and lost.

By the time the troops of Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army landed at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, on Jan. 9, 1945, American Army and Navy planes had won air supremacy throughout the islands.

During the Leyte campaign in the fall of 1944, the Japanese still had air and sea power. They were able to pour 30,000 or more reinforcements into the Ormoc corridor in a serious but futile threat after those of four American divisions had swept forward in the first three weeks without any strong challenge.

MacArthur kept his "I shall return" promise, made in Australia in March, 1942, by wading ashore at Leyte with the liberating Texas Seventh Infantry.

**But his timetable there suffered** a severe setback when only one small airfield could be put into operation in the first weeks American air superiority was lost for the first time since the push north from the Solomons and New Guinea started.

Even the weather, which long had smiled on MacArthur's operations, deserted him on Leyte. The rains came in torrents to turn the island into a quagmire. American mechanized equipment bogged down in the drive against the heavily reinforced Japanese in the Ormoc corridor, across the island's mountainous backbone.

Krueger's forces finally smashed the enemy by pushing one division across the island far to the south and landing another behind the enemy in Ormoc Bay.

By contrast, the Luzon drive moved with clock-like precision toward the main strategic objectives—conquest of the central plateau, capture of Manila and reopening of Manila bay. Weather was favorable, roads could be utilized fully.

There were more Japanese troops on Luzon than there ever were on Leyte, but the sprawling size of Luzon made it necessary for the Japanese to spread over vast areas. Air supremacy enabled our planes to blast communications and supply lines and cripple Japanese attempts to move troops freely.

**Surprise for Foe.**

Whether or not the Japanese were surprised at the choice of Lingayen, only the enemy commander, Gen. Yamashita, and his officers could say, but it seems certain that they were caught by surprise by the choice of landing beaches in the gulf.

On the northerly shore, where there was firm land in from the beaches, the Japanese artillery was trained.

MacArthur's choice was the southern sector, where marshes and rice paddies stretched inland from the beach. It was a gamble that paid off. The Americans landed with small losses and started their speedy march down the 120-mile plains route toward Manila.

The defensive strategy of Yamashita isn't clear. His tactics boiled down to a series of delaying actions.

Krueger swung strong forces to the north and northeast to prevent any enemy push from the Ilocos. Japanese mechanized strength was virtually wiped out soon afterward in the four-day battle of San Manuel.

At the end of January, two additional major landings drove prongs into the enemy to the south. The first, near Subic bay, site of a former United States Navy base, was to close off Bataan and prevent the Japanese from withdrawing to the jungled peninsula for a last stand.

**Drive on Manila.**

It was followed promptly by a landing to the south of Manila bay at Nasugbu for a drive on Manila from the south, with the aid of a paratrooper jump on Tagaytay ridge to further confuse the harried Japanese.

The First Cavalry's motorized flying column broke into Manila the night of Feb. 3 to free the Santo Tomas internees. The Thirty-seventh Division entered Manila the next day from the north and the Eleventh Airborne from the south, after cracking strong emplacements near Cavite.

The battle for the burning capital city was on, as a vengeful enemy blasted and burned "the jewel of the Orient" which MacArthur had tried to spare in 1942 by declaring it an open city. Three destructive weeks followed before the last enemy stronghold in the totally wrecked Intramuros (old walled city) was eliminated. The Japanese Manila garrison was estimated at 21,000.

Paralleling the fight for Manila, the first blow to open the bay was struck Feb. 16 with the Thirty-eighth Division landing unopposed at Marivales, on the tip of Bataan across the channel from Corregidor.

**Parachute Attack.**

On Corregidor the next morning the Japanese were caught by surprise as the 503d parachutegers jumped onto The Rock's topside and a battalion from the Twenty-fourth Division assaulted a heavily mined beach at the base of Malinta, the tunnelled-home hill, and seized the peak.

MacArthur later reported that the force of 3,058 Americans killed nearly twice that many Japs in the first 10 days of bitter fighting.

As the campaign against the remaining Japanese on Luzon moved in the mountains, encountering amazing systems of caves and tunnels, Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's new Eighth Army took over the job of re-taking the central and southern islands.

Eichelberger launched a series of rapid-fire landings, starting with small islands in the shipping channel south of Luzon and reaching to the southern tip of the archipelago. Palawan, Mindanao, Bustlan, Cebu, Panay, Negros and others—the conquests followed rapidly.

Throughout the Philippines campaign, the guerrillas and a friendly populace were of inestimable value.

## JAP FLEET DRIVEN FROM SEA IN 1944 ACTION AT LEYTE

**Enemy Lost All Control of Water Lanes as Result of Second Philippines Battle.**

By SPENCER DAVIS
Associated Press Staff Writer.

The aim sook for Japan as a front-rank naval power in Philippine waters in 11 blistering weeks in the autumn of 1944.

Decisive sea and air engagements put more than half of Emperor Hirohito's battle fleet on the bottom or on the shelf and left his surviving merchantmen—carrying high priority war cargoes—helpless on the high seas.

The control of the sea lanes to Greater East Asia was irretrievably lost.

When Japan's Imperial Navy made its bold attempt to crush Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Gen. 20 landing at Leyte and trap Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid's United States Seventh Fleet, submarines played a vital role. They fired the first shots in the second Philippines sea battle.

**Enemy Under Observation.**

As the enemy's southern fleet, based on Singapore, bore north by Surigao and San Bernardino straits in mid-October it was under close observation.

By Oct. 23 Kinkaid had received word from his undersea scouts on the speed and course of the enemy and had time to dispose his force of supposedly weak pre-Pearl Harbor battleships, cruisers, destroyers, jeep-carriers and PT boats.

Their reporting duty fulfilled, two American submarines executed one of the boldest torpedo attacks on record, sank two Japanese cruisers and crippled a third.

On the morning of Oct. 25 Kinkaid's battleships were slugging it out in the Surigao strait south of Leyte.

**Halsey's Actions.**

The fast carrier force of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet had turned north to strike at a third threat, enemy task force "B" from waters of the Japanese empire, then hurried other carrier planes south to assist Kinkaid's hard-pressed little carrier force standing off the Pacific entrance to Leyte Gulf.

The results of that engagement are history now. The Third and Seventh Fleets' ships, planes and submarines sank 24 enemy warcraft, including two battleships and four carriers.

Probably sunk were another battleship and 12 other warships. Six other battleships, five cruisers and 10 destroyers were badly damaged, making a total of 58 warships sunk or damaged.

American losses were the light carrier Princeton, two destroyers, two jeep-carriers and a destroyer escort.

The second Philippine sea battle came at the start of the land campaign. Then Japan drew on her suicide air force in earnest, concentrating on American warships covering Leyte Gulf.

During November's typhoon weather, while engineers were striving desperately to transform Leyte's mud into runways, the Tokyo Express rode the storms and poured at least 10,000 reinforcements into Leyte's back door at Ormoc.

The last run of the Tokyo Express came Dec. 7 when a Japanese convoy bound for Ormoc was stopped within 30 miles of its objective, while an American force landed New York's Seventy-seventh Division in the stead.

Japan had become what Halsey tersely described as "a naval runt." Her naval sun had set.

## PEOPLE STUNNED; THEN ENRAGED BY PEARL HARBOR NEWS

**Americans Found It Difficult to Believe Japan Would Provoke War.**

By the Associated Press.

To a United States that has fought total war around the globe, a flashback of Americans reeling and trying to comprehend the wave of Pearl Harbor seems as unreal as ancient history.

At approximately 1:20 p. m. on Dec. 7, 1941, in Washington, D. C., three news service men were buying out their wire reports. The telephone rang in all three offices.

They picked up the phones and heard a voice say, "This is Steve Early. I have a statement here which the President asked me to read." Then Early said that Hawaii was being bombed.

Then came a torrent of news bulletins:

"Both attacks are believed to be still in progress."

"An American ship only 700 miles out of San Francisco has radioed distress signals."

"The Navy has just advised the President that Guam has been attacked."

All over the country, the first question was "Where was our Navy?" Almost as universal was the second reaction: "Those Japs must be crazy."

Stunned, but with unquestioning confidence, the little people all over the country spoke. A Chicagoan said: "Give 'em hell for the Japanese. It's mass suicide. Well, we've got to whip the whole world, and we can do it."

Public places were largely deserted as people stayed with their ears glued to the radio. The radio everywhere told service men to report for duty at once, announcing recruiting stations would be open at 8 a. m. Young men began to talk of "enlisting tomorrow."

All over the United States their reaction was duplicated. Nothing else could have united America so immediately and so completely.

## JAPANESE BEGAN FIGHT FOR CHINA AT MARCO POLO BRIDGE

**'Incident' of 1937 Opened Drive Against Poorly Equipped Forces.**

By the Associated Press.

China's "Pearl Harbor" was July 7, 1937, at Marco Polo bridge, where the Japanese struck at night and set a fire that swept around the world.

The next morning I drove 15 miles west of Peiping to the marble bridge that Marco Polo once admired.

The situation was prophetic. A Japanese tank was ready to cross. Facing it, on the far end of the bridge, was a squad of Chinese soldiers with a machine-gun made in Czechoslovakia. Fifty yards up the Yungting River was another Chinese squad with a French machine-gun. The ammunition for one gun did not fit the other.

China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek knew he could not hold the Japanese with his poorly equipped armies, but he knew that China was large and full of stubborn peasants.

He said then that if China could hold long enough, the Japanese would become so frustrated that they would involve themselves with big foreign powers which would bring about their downfall.

After Pearl Harbor, China's situation became even worse. The Burma Road was cut in 1942, and the only supplies that came were flown over the Himalayas from India. But in this painful manner the American Fourteenth Air Force was built up in China. From 1943 on it ruled the China skies.

Japanese shipping in the China Sea went down both from American submarine action and from American bombs. Japanese ports, trains and marching columns were shot up.

The Japanese had to strike back. In the summer of 1944 they struck southward from Hankow, and slashed a corridor down through southwest China to the Indochina border. One by one, key American air bases were blown up before the Japanese got to them — Hengyang, Linchow, Kweilin, Nanning, Suichuan.

But the Japanese were too late.

## WAKE ISLAND MADE 'ALAMO' STAND IN PACIFIC FOR 14 DAYS

By the Associated Press.

The American garrison on Wake island in the first two weeks of war fought against greater odds—and with greater effect—than even the immortal defenders of the Alamo.

For 14 days the island held, its four-odd square miles cooked by bombs from as many as 30 planes at a time, and by heavy shelling from Japanese warships. The enemy had comparatively unlimited forces at his disposal; Wake, 1,500 miles east of Guam, had this:

Fewer than 400 Marine officers and men, a naval medical officer and six enlisted Navy medical corps men, a few civilians who had been building a $7,000,000 seaplane base there and a handful of weapons—a few Marine fighter planes, six five-inch guns for shore defense, and a battery of antiaircraft guns.

Dec. 7, 1941, was also Wake's date with infamy. A score of twin-engine medium bombers carrying light bombs, incendiary cannon and machine guns came at the island in a low glide out of a cloud bank.

At dawn the next day enemy warships began lobbing shells into the flat, exposed, unfriendly surface of the island, and at the same time enemy aircraft came over in waves. But the Marine's shore guns sank a light cruiser and a destroyer, while the crippled Wake island airforce with disabled planes patched up and put back in the air, challed up its sixth air kill in three days of battle.

The valiant defenders fought off 13 landing attempts. On Dec. 22 the enemy came in for the kill, land and carrier-based planes filling the air.

The last Wake dispatch to Pearl headquarters simply said:

"The issue is in doubt."

Then the enemy closed in.

# THROUGH DISASTER TO VICTORY IN GREAT PACIFIC WAR

## Dark-Day Heroes

**Lt. Colin Kelly,** young Army flyer who perished after blasting the Japanese battleship Haruna off the Philippines in the critical first week of the war. Not until months later was it learned that the Haruna escaped destruction.

**Lt. Comdr. Edward H. O'Hare** of St. Louis, who shot down five enemy bombers in a daring action in the Battle of the Coral Sea Feb. 20, 1942, was awarded the Medal of Honor and later lost his life in air action off Tarawa.

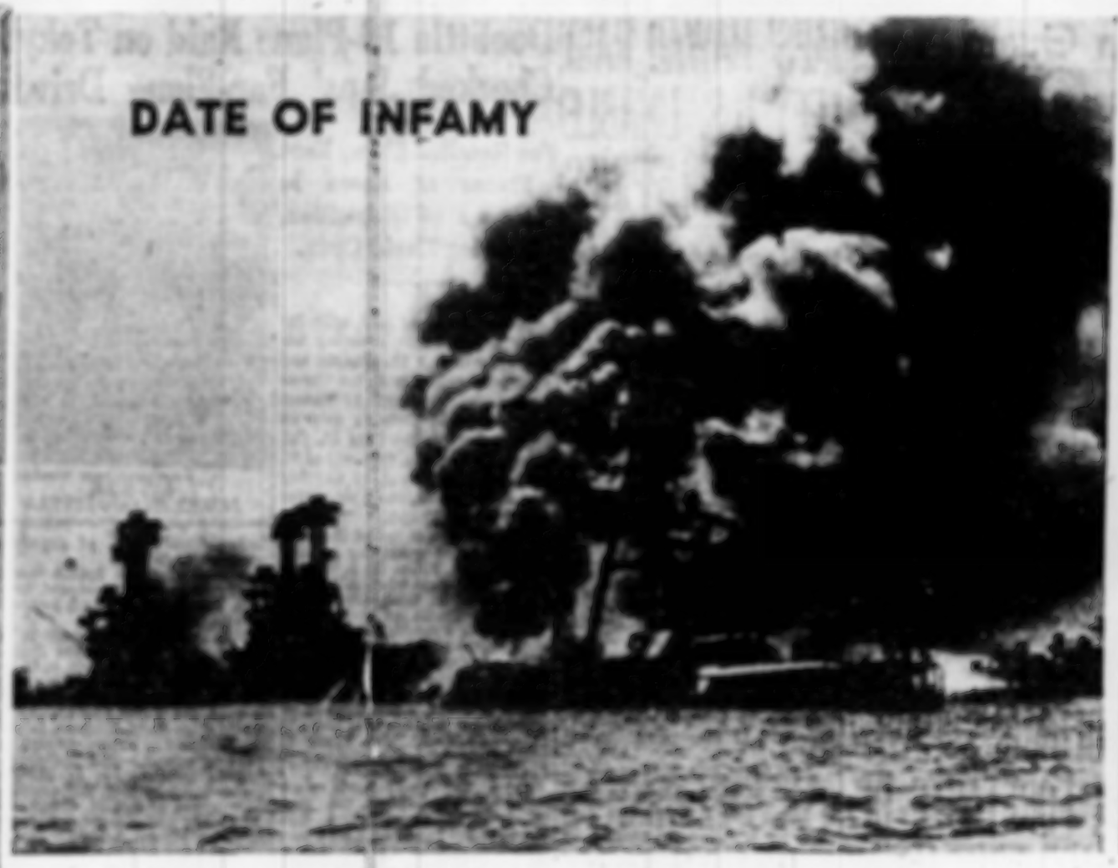
**Lt. John D. Bulkeley,** whose little torpedo boats fought big warships in Philippine waters and then carried Gen. Douglas MacArthur to safety before fall of the islands.

**Capt. Arthur Wermuth,** known as the "One Man Army of Bataan," who was credited with killing more than 100 Japanese.

**Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright,** who took over the Philippine command from Gen. MacArthur, finally capitulated to overwhelming force and is still a Japanese prisoner.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

## DATE OF INFAMY



Three battleships of the American Pacific fleet, which was surprised at its Pearl Harbor base by the Japanese vassal attack Dec. 7, 1941, are shown afire and sinking from aerial bombings. The ships (from left) are the West Virginia, Tennessee and Arizona. Of the eight dreadnoughts knocked out on that "date of infamy," only the Arizona was totally lost.

—Recovered from Wirephoto from U. S. Navy.

## RETRIBUTION

Tokyo, once proud capital of a stolen Asian empire, lies smoking under a heavy attack by American Superfortresses, battleships of the air especially designed for Pacific action. Their power later was supplemented by the fantastic atomic bomb, most destructive weapon of the age.

—Recovered from Wirephoto from U. S. Army Air Forces.

## BATAAN

This Japanese picture, received by way of Lisbon and London early in the war, is described as showing the bearded, weary heroes of the epic defense of Bataan and Corregidor being marched away to captivity after fall of the Manila bay fortress May 6, 1942. Resistance had ceased on Bataan April 9, but many defenders joined the Corregidor garrison in its last stand.

—Recovered from Wirephoto.

## MIDWAY

This Japanese heavy cruiser of the Mogami class, ablaze with its guns askew, is a casualty of the Battle of Midway, June 3-6 engagement which is described as a turning point in the Pacific war. United States naval forces routed a powerful enemy force, sinking four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and a transport.

—Recovered from Photo from U. S. Navy.

## PATTERN FOR VICTORY

Building a pier of sandbags from dry ground to the mouths of LSTs, these toiling soldiers perform a job re-enacted many times over on Pacific beaches as America poured out its resources in a never-ending line to supply its fighting men. This photo was made during the Leyte invasion that returned Gen. MacArthur's forces victoriously to the Philippine.

—U. S. Coast Guard Photo.

Jungle fighting, some of the fiercest in the annals of war, carried Old Glory forward through the Pacific in a strategic campaign against key enemy islands. This scene is on Makin atoll, in the mid-Pacific Gilbert group, an hour after the Yanks had landed—and the flag flies proudly from a palm tree. The fight that broke resistance here was brief but bitter.

—Recovered from Wirephoto.

## SUPPLY LINE

## MANILA

Two American infantrymen, under fire of Japanese snipers, crouch low as they dash through debris of ruined buildings in downtown Manila, in the drive that liberated the capital of a faithful ally, the Philippine Commonwealth. Enemy demolition squads put the torch to vast areas as they retreated.

—Recovered from Wirephoto.

## OKINAWA

American landing craft surge forward as a superdreadnought of the American Pacific fleet delivers a broadside against Japanese installations in the April 1 invasion of Okinawa island, which gave the Yanks a vital air and supply base in the enemy's front yard.

—U. S. Coast Guard Photo.

## REVENGE

The battleship Massachusetts, one of the Navy's newest, leaves fire and destruction in its wake (back, right) as it withdraws from Kamaishi, on northern Honshu, after the first ship bombardment of the Japanese home islands in this war. The historic date was July 14.

—Recovered from Wirephoto from U. S. Navy.

# REPULSE OF FOE NEAR PORT MORESBY SAVED AUSTRALIA

## M'ARTHUR TROOPS SMASHED DRIVE, WON FOOTHOLD FOR COMEBACK

**Enemy Blocked Off, Driven Back Across Mountains in Bitter Battling in New Guinea Jungles.**

By the Associated Press.

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur reached Australia after his escape from the Philippines, his first public statement was: "I shall return."

MacArthur expected to find a powerful American army awaiting him in Australia. Instead he found two army divisions, a handful of planes and a few destroyers and cruisers.

With what Australia could add, MacArthur had to hold the line. The Japanese were edging down the northern coast of New Guinea, landing on July 21 at Buna and Gona, 100 miles across the Papuan peninsula from Port Moresby. This base was the key to an invasion of Australia.

The enemy's big New Guinea offensive began in August. Specially-trained fighters moved through thick jungles to rip Australian forces from flank and rear. By Sept. 1 they were over the top of the Owen Stanley mountains and were speeding down the southern slopes. Thirty-two miles from Port Moresby the main force halted for supplies for the final push.

**MacArthur Strikes Back.**

But on Sept. 26, after a Japanese landing force at Milne Bay had been beaten back, MacArthur was ready to strike. Australian forces commanded by Gen. Sir Thomas A. Blamey moved slowly, tightly holding their thin supply line, and by Nov. 2 had taken Sanananda and Kokoda, two villages along the mountain pass. Then MacArthur hit with everything in stock.

Thousands of Yanks under Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger poured through the mountains on roads hastily blasted out by Allied engineers. Many more poured down on the foe in air transports flown from Australia. Native carriers, jeeps and airplanes carried a steady volume of supplies. Yanks and mortars blasted the Japanese at Yanks and Amerex applied some new jungle tricks they had learned the hard way—penetrating enemy lines and chopping the enemy to bit by bit. Overhead the Army Air Forces under Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney blocked Japanese attempts to get reinforcements in.

**Going Retaken.**

On Nov. 24 the Australians entering Gona and on Dec. 9 they fully won it. But the Yanks, advancing on Buna, met surprise resistance. It was not until Dec. 16 —after thirteen-ton tanks were rushed up to blast cards but incredibly sturdy pill boxes—that they could take the village.

On Jan. 22, 1943, the last organized Japanese resistance was shattered on Papua with the capture of Sanananda point. The entire force of 13,000 led by Lt. Gen. Tomitaro Horii had been annihilated.

With Papua in safe hands, the immediate threat to Australia was ended. On Feb. 11 MacArthur moved up to defend the Japanese near Wau, 20 miles from Salamaua, and from March 2 to 4, Kenney's bombers batted out of a huge Japanese convoy heading for New Guinea. This was the Battle of the Bismarck sea, and when it had ended, the Japanese had lost 22 ships, 61 planes and 15,000 men against Allied losses of one bomber, three pursuit planes and 13 casualties.

MacArthur was now ready to go ahead to his comeback.

## FOE'S EARLY DRIVES DEPRIVED U.S. OF VITAL MATERIALS

**Sources of Rubber, Tin, Quinine, Coconut Oils Captured by Japs.**

Japan's sweep across the Pacific in early 1942 hit home at Americans.

When they took the Philippines, the Japanese also took the main United States source of abaca, the "Manila hemp" essential for rope and cables on naval vessels. They also shut off the supply of coconut oil, used in paints, varnishes, soaps and many industrial products.

America lost almost its sole source of natural rubber when Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies fell, and also that of much of its tin.

The world's No. 1 source of quinine—Java—was lost. Imports from Japan of raw silk, vital in many industrial operations, were cut off.

Scores of other products—such as tapioca and East Indian spices and sisal fiber, used in making binder twine—went on the "virtually unobtainable" list.

To offset these losses, a vast synthetic rubber program got under way. Alaskan was developed as a substitute for quinine. Hemp was home-grown, and South American sources were cultivated for quinine and tin. Products like wood filled the silk breach. And after the coconut oil losers, Americans took to saving kitchen fats.

## Yanks Hitting the Beach on Guam

*The scene—duplicated countless times on the islands of the Pacific—is Guam on July 21, 1944, as United States marines hit the beach near Asan in the invasion that liberated that American outpost seized by the Japanese early in the war. The men take advantage of natural cover as one soldier (at left) dashes forward past a burning tank.*

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

## St. Louis Continued Vital Role As Arsenal in War Against Japan

**City Began to Feel Effects of Cutbacks Two Months After V-E Day—Controls on Employment Lifted in July.**

By CARLOS F. HURD
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff.

St. Louis, which formed so important a part of America's arsenal of democracy in the war against Germany, kept up its industrial effort with increased vigor through with reduced output, in the continuing war to defeat Japan.

Victory-Europe day, May 8, 1945, was observed rather than celebrated in St. Louis. Some large downtown offices closed, but war industries pursued their daily routine. The chief public gathering was for an inter-faith service of petition and thanksgiving, in Memorial Plaza. Many public drinking places closed voluntarily. Many persons attended special church services.

In the first two months after V-E day, St. Louis, with other large war production centers, began to feel the effects of the rumored demands of War and Navy Departments for supplies. At the end of May, Curtiss-Wright Corp. announced a contraction of its aircraft program, forecasting a shutdown in the St. Louis and Louisville industrial areas.

**Plants Hit by Cutbacks.**

Material reductions affecting employment at the Emerson Electric lumber tyred factory, Ansco-type, Chevrolet Shell, Ridgeway Dairy and other war contracts followed. The War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service at first expected the backing of unfilled jobs to care for those displaced, considering that some of the latter, such as housewives, would not want new jobs.

However, when plans to discontinue production at the $100,000,000 St. Louis Ordnance Plant were announced June 27, with dismissal of 16,000 workers in prospect by Oct. 1, the blow was one which the WMC could not soften with its estimates of available opportunities for workers.

**Employment Controls Eased.**

As the cutbacks and plant reductions brought the threat of increased unemployment, labor union officials demanded the lifting of war controls on civilian employment. This was granted early in July, only to the extent of a 10 per cent increase in the allowable volume of male help in civilian employment, with industrial requirements still in force.

The WMC held, and the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics accepted this view, that the situation in St. Louis as to reconversion and unemployment would not be as difficult as in some other industrial centers.

Even with the allowance, the St. Louis situation was considered complicated. In addition to the large number of workers involved, there were other problems, such as the return of service men with newly acquired mechanical skills, relocation of many women to

withdraw from the labor market, and the lower wage scales in some manufacturing industries as compared with manufacturing contracts. Entry of many workers from the manufacturing industries was seen as a necessity in the readjustment process.

The magnitude of the Government's war production task in St. Louis, and the size of the succeed conversion problem, is shown by an official compilation of the cost of war facilities in St. Louis and surrounding area in Missouri only.

The plants authorized for construction, conversion and additions by the War Production Board for 4½ years after July, 1940, were 27 in number, and the total cost was more than $350,000,000. The largest items were: St. Louis Ordnance Plant, $120,000,000; Weldon Spring Ordnance Works, $60,764,000; Curtiss-Wright Corp., $25,000,000; McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Co., $17,207,000; Scullin Steel Co., $16,000,000; and Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co., $12,000,000.

**Some Contributions Unfinished.**

Civilian contributions and gifts, from necessity rather than diminished, with the commission on one war theme.

Transportation by railroad and bus lines was placed under heavy limitations.

St. Louis continued to be a focal point for those large Army posts. These were Jefferson Barracks, induction camp and since last September a rehabilitation and demobilization headquarters; Scott Field, 21, Air Force communication school; and Fort Leonard Wood, big replacement training center in the central Missouri Ozarks.

**War Bond Goals Oversold.**

Coming in the post-V-E period, the Seventh War Loan campaign resulted in a sale of bonds in the city and St. Louis County—treated as one locality in all the war drives—much above its share of the quota than in any of the previous campaigns. The amount was also by far the largest in any drive.

The quota was $176,772,438, and the sales were $221,396,600, or 125 per cent over the quota. The largest amount of sales in any previous war bond campaign here was $154,271,000 in the Fifth Loan campaign, a year earlier. The highest previous record over the quota was 82 per cent in the Second Loan, in April, 1943.

Total sales in the St. Louis area in the seven war bond drives were $1,407,202,422. In the second to seventh campaigns, inclusive, total sales exceeded the total quotas by 41 per cent. No quota was fixed in the first drive.

In 1941-45, inclusive, the annual wartime appeals of the Red Cross uniformly exceeded the quotas set. The total raise in the St. Louis area in the four years was $3,324,756, 17 per cent above the total quotas.

## SOLOMONS GAVE A FORETASTE OF HARD FIGHT AHEAD

**Islands Won in Year of Dirty Jungle Warfare —Pattern Set at Guadalcanal.**

By the Associated Press.

Guadalcanal, won on Feb. 9, 1943, surely was the first act in the long, grueling drama of the Solomon Islands.

A year of jungle fighting lay ahead before the American flag was to fly over all the Solomons—the chain that pointed northwest toward Japan's No. 1 advance base at Rabaul, New Britain.

Dark and malarial like Guadalcanal, its sister islands, New Georgia, Vella Lavella, the Treasuries and Bougainville, still were enemy strongholds. They had to be taken, along with New Guinea, before Australia would be completely safe and the way would be opened for the Allies to move into the Central Pacific.

Soon after Guadalcanal fell, marines under Adm. William F. Halsey moved 20 miles north into the Russell group. The Japanese had fled from the tiny coral cluster, once a whistle stop on their "Tokyo express," the shuttling string of destroyers that tried to slip men and supplies into Guadalcanal.

**New Georgia Invaded.**

Four months later, on June 30, Yanks and Australians quickly crossed the enemy garrison on Rendova, northwest of the Russells, and then leaped a narrow neck of water eastward to invade bristling New Georgia.

They seized a fine blackhead before the surprised Japanese were able to rally. But from there on, fighting followed the Guadalcanal pattern. Enemy resistance stiffened. The Japanese fleet, attempting to crush further Allied landings, was trounced soundly in two battles, July 5-6 and 12-13, in Kula Gulf to the northwest.

Halsey circled planes toward the crowded Munda air strip. His ships blasted Munda's port, and his marines battled forward. In 25 days, on Aug. 6, the airdrome was captured. Only mopping-up remained on New Georgia.

A fight was on and air ring, meanwhile, had blockaded the smaller islands to the west, Arundel, Kolombangara and Vella Lavella.

**Yanks Turn North.**

From New Georgia, the Americans by-passed Kolombangara to seize Vella Lavella, 45 miles away, without firing a shot. They seized Arundel on Aug. 21 after a little three-week battle. Kolombangara, its garrison bayoned by bombing and shelling, was occupied in October.

The Yanks then turned north to the campaign's most promising plum—Bougainville, largest of the Solomons and on Rabaul's flank.

Pressing to take the Treasury group—Choiseul, Mono and Stirling —they leap-frogged southern Bougainville's defenses to push ashore Nov. 1 at Empress Augusta Bay. Day had way up the western coast.

Another typical jungle engagement—slow and fierce—followed. But by Feb. 21, 1944, when New Zealanders landed on the little Green Islands just off Bougainville's south tip, the battle for the Solomons was, "for all strategic military purposes," over.

All Bougainville's vital bases were in Allied hands, and some 25,000 Japanese in the islands were cut off from supplies.

However, in mid-summer of 1945, Australian troops still were engaging in mopping up disorganized bands of Japanese in the Solomons.

**Sir Allan MacDiarmid Dies.**

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Sir Allan MacDiarmid died today in London a few days before his 65th birthday. He was chairman and managing director of Stewart's & Lloyds, Ltd., a steel manufacturing concern.

## JAPS' HAWAII RAID LEFT U.S. UNABLE TO AID PHILIPPINES

**Foe Landed Overwhelming Force—Yanks, Filipinos Fought Gallantly Despite Odds.**

By the Associated Press.

After the first shock of Pearl Harbor, Americans turned for encouragement to accounts of the fighting from the Philippines. That this territory was lost mattered, of course, but the way it was defended mattered more.

The attack on Pearl Harbor was also a blow at the Philippines, for it paralyzed all hope of getting reinforcements to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's small force concentrated on the island of Luzon. The day after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese began a series of body blows that was to drive the Philippine defenders to Corregidor and defeat.

A devastating air raid Dec. 8 on Manila and the principal airfields of Luzon was followed two days later by a Japanese landing on Aparri, on the island's north coast. On Dec. 22, about 80 transports crossed in Lingayen Gulf and put 80,000 enemy troops ashore against MacArthur's force of 7000 Americans and 75,000 Filipinos.

With another large force moving by landed 120 miles southeast of Manila, the Japanese commanded 200,000 troops in the area and immediately began to converge on the capital and encircle the defending forces.

MacArthur escaped the trap by evacuating the city Jan. 2, 1942, and withdrawing to Bataan peninsula, where the big guns of Corregidor fortress could be coordinated with what artillery he had.

For 11 weeks the American lines held, turning back heavy infantry attacks, and often inflicting heavy losses. Once an invasion force was smashed by Corregidor's guns. On another occasion American torpedo boats slipped through Subic bay and attacked transports and a warship.

Throughout February and March, however, Japanese reinforcements poured in relentlessly. The position of the defenders, weakened by constant fighting without air support, their equipment reduced to a few battered tanks and a handful of cannons, grew more serious day by day. The crippled United States fleet was unable to reinforce the island.

When the line was blocked, Gen. MacArthur was ordered to Australia, and Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright took over on Bataan.

One of Wainwright's first actions was to refuse a Japanese demand for surrender.

On March 10, 1942, the all-out Japanese campaign began. After three days' bombardment infantry units protected by shellfire from Japanese ships broke the Bataan line. Tanks drove through the breached lines while intense air attacks disrupted Wainwright's communications. By April 8 Japanese troops were pouring through the breach in such waves that Wainwright's sixteen fronts collapsed, permitting the enemy to overrun Bataan.

With a force of 7000 soldiers, marines and sailors, and 3000 civilian refugees, Wainwright fled to Corregidor, determined to hold out as long as possible, although cut off from outside aid.

For days the Japanese ruthlessly and patiently hombed the stricken rock, and began an attack proper in May. Guns anchored in the mountains of Mariveles on the peninsula maintained a devastating bombardment that destroyed Corregidor's tunnel defenses.

On May 6, after 26 days of siege, under the final storm of an all-out storming by Japanese troops, the sick and starving island garrison surrendered.

## ALLIED SEA POWER CRIPPLED BADLY BY FALL OF SINGAPORE

**Left U. S., Britain Without Naval Base in Asiatic Area of War.**

By the Associated Press.

The fall of Singapore on Feb. 15, 1942, was a blow to Britain almost equivalent to the evacuation of Dunkerque in the European war. The huge naval base had been doomed safe from successful attack by sea, but it was taken by Japanese who had moved down through the Malayan jungle.

Singapore gave the enemy an ideal jump-off spot for invasion of the East Indies. It enabled Japanese warships to range across the Indian Ocean, threatening communication lines between India and Australia and hampering Allied efforts in Burma to keep supply lines open to China.

Singapore consisted of 22 miles of protected waters and had facilities for servicing the entire Japanese fleet. The nearest comparable area base held by the British was at Malta, 6000 miles away and built so that time under incessant bomb attack. The largest United States base, at Pearl Harbor, was the same distance away.

As a result of Singapore's loss the United Nations' fleets were thrown back to perimeter bases in the southwest Pacific and the struggle to reach a position for offensive action was delayed.

## Doolittle 16-Plane Raid on Tokyo Checked Japs' Far-Flung Drives

**Foe Recalled Ships, Kept Planes at Home in Fear of Repetition, Leaving Flanks Open.**

By the Associated Press.

In the spring of 1942, with Japan's armed might sweeping unchecked through the Pacific and across the Orient, with the United States Navy reduced to virtual impotence and Britain's grip on India faltering, the then Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle, formerly of St. Louis, led his band of doughty Army airmen on the spectacular first raid on Tokyo.

The attack was hailed throughout the Allied world for its daring. It was hailed as a morale-builder at a time when Allied fortunes were at their lowest ebb, when the Berlin as well as the Tokyo war machine was surging victoriously forward on all fronts.

The damage which Doolittle's raiders caused in that attack, based from the carrier Hornet in the first major demonstration of Army-Navy teamwork in the Pacific, admittedly was small in comparison with the vastness of Japan's war industries.

The Allied world could draw only one thing from the raid. Gratification. Gratification that Japan had for once been hit where it hurt. Gratification which in passing months became mingled with rising fury and a tinge of regret when Tokyo announced that a number of the valiant American airmen who had fallen captive had been beheaded.

**Jap Strategy Upset.**

It was not until three years later, long after the tide of Japanese conquest had been smashed and after the Stars and Stripes had been planted within fighter-plane range of the enemy homeland itself that the full results of the Doolittle raid became known.

The raid was more than a spectacular show. More than a gesture and a portent of things to come. It was a blow which upset the Japanese strategy and resulted in a revision of enemy plans so far-reaching that the entire course of the Pacific war was eventually was affected.

For the attack frightened the Japanese war lords.

Sixteen Mitchell bombers and 80 airmen carried out the raid on Tokyo. The bombs and incendiaries impressed on the foe the very real threat that this could happen again.

To meet that threat the Japanese pulled their strong carrier fleet out of the Indian Ocean and sent it speeding north to protect the homeland. It was, at the time, the strongest fleet of its kind ever assembled, consisting of five first-class carriers, three battleships and a large group of cruisers and destroyers.

When the Japanese pulled it away, this fleet dominated the Indian Ocean. It had knocked out the British eastern fleet. It had sent fleets against the important British supply base of Colombo, Ceylon, and the naval base of Trincomalee. It had supported amphibious landings which resulted in Japanese seizure of Indian islands and of Japanese conquest of Burma.

It controlled the Indian Ocean supply lines and threatened Britain's remaining Oriental foothold —India itself.

Yet, because of 80 men in 16 planes, that fleet left the Indian Ocean and thereby left open to the Allies the means to bring men and supplies into that war theater. It gave the Allies opportunity to reform their India defenses, to seal the Japanese in Burma where they were to remain—with the exception of campaigning in Eastern India—until in 1944 the accumulated might of Britain, China and the United States could launch the drive to regain Burma.

Thousands of miles from India, in another segment of the far-flung Pacific battle zone, the Doolittle raid had other eventual repercussions virtually as important.

**In the South Pacific.** In April of 1942, the Japanese swept had engulfed Rabaul and was moving inexorably to the Solomons. Airfields were being rushed to put in operation a Tokyo-Guadalcanal air express. The Japanese were in New Guinea and Australia felt the terror of impending invasion.

The enemy was sealing what was intended to be an invincible outer defense ring against American resurgence in the Pacific.

**Planes Held at Home.**

A vital link in this defense system was to be planes. Planes to guard the stolen islands and ward off Allied counterblows at sea.

But when Doolittle struck, the frightened war lords of Tokyo held back many of these planes, instead of going to the South Pacific, they stayed in the homeland for protection against other blows of the Doolittle type.

By passing months, American and Australian troops struck at the Japanese on Guadalcanal and New Guinea and held grimly on, bled, and struck again and again, smashing the Japanese here, bypassing them there, building power for the massive thrusts which came to fruition in 1944 and 1945.

Japan had weakened the eastern and western flanks of its fan-shaped sphere of conquest. The Allies struck at these weakened flanks, and eventually they collapsed.

**Doolittle's 80 men and 16 planes,** and the fright they stirred in the hearts of the enemy, did much to make possible the Allies "on-to-Tokyo" offensive, which got under full steam three years later with the invasion of Okinawa.

## Many Blunders in New Guinea Started Japanese Toward Defeat

**In One Instance Convoy Evacuated Troops When Enemy Reinforcements Would Have Meant Victory.**

By MERLIN SPENCER
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's New Guinea campaign lasted more than two years. It was in that hellish jungle that Japan made many of the mistakes that cost it an empire.

In the late summer of 1942, the Japanese landed at Milne Bay on New Guinea's southeast tip. But when the enemy found the Allies stronger at Milne Bay than he expected he sent in a convoy of destroyers to take off what troops he could. That some convoy could have carried sufficient reinforcements to have made victory certain for the Japanese.

The Japanese made another mistake in the fall of 1942. They pushed a comparative handful of Australians back to within 32 miles of Port Moresby. And when little stood between them and the dusty hills of that key base, only a few miles from Australia's northern tip, they pulled back instead of sending in enough men to do the job.

For the first time the Japanese —not the Allies—were using too little, too late. Never again did they take the offensive in New Guinea.

**Allied Airfields Secured.**

When Americans and Australians won Buna and Sanananda, killing the Japanese garrisons almost to the last man, they stopped the Japanese and secured new airfields for MacArthur's air chief, Gen. George C. Kenney. From that time on the Japanese were pound at incessantly and every campaign was waged to secure new fields from which American bombers could pound the enemy just a bit ahead.

Salamaua, Lae and Finschhafen, important Japanese bases and airfields, fell in quick order. The Australians did that job, although American paratroops were used for the first time in the Pacific in the Markham valley just behind Lae.

MacArthur breathed out. He now needed to secure his right flank. Access on New Britain was taken in a hint which diverted the Japanese attention from the more important base of Cape Gloucester on New Britain's western tip. The First Marine Division aimed in between two strongly defended points and secured the flank.

**Saidor Taken Quickly.**

MacArthur then occupied Saidor near Finschhafen in a quick thrust almost without opposition and sent the First Cavalry Division to take Manus in the Admiralty Islands, one of the best sea and air bases in the Pacific.

Despite the reverses, the Japanese high command still felt secure in New Guinea. Wewak, on the east coast 100 miles below the line between New Guinea and Dutch New Guinea, was one of the most powerful bases in the Pacific. Thousands of Japanese troops were there and they had all the supplies they needed.

Just to make the base secure, they pulled thousands of men out of Hollandia to the north to reinforce Wewak. They guessed wrong and therefore died. In a bold, courageous maneuver MacArthur by-passed Wewak. He took Hollandia and nearby Aitape almost without a fight in April of 1944.

**He broke the foe's back at Hollandia.** Their troops at Wewak struggled northward and buried themselves at the Americans at Aitape.

That was what MacArthur wanted—the Japanese to come to him. The Americans killed them by the thousands. They struggled, too, at Biak and Wakde but they were merely death struggles.

MacArthur now needed to secure his left flank and he seized Morotai in the Halmaheras. Again the Japanese were surprised. They thought he would hit them on Halmahera inland.

On Sept. 15, 1944, MacArthur invaded Morotai which, with invasion of the Palaus, drove the last nails in the springboard to the Philippines.

## MARIANAS DRIVE BROKE JAP GRIP IN CENTRAL PACIFIC

**Enemy's Island Defense Chain Penetrated, Truk Outflanked in Bitter Campaign.**

By MORRIE LANDSBERG
Associated Press Staff Writer.

American conquest of the Marianas in the summer of 1944 toppled the pillars supporting the enemy's empire of mandated and war-won islands in the central Pacific.

In three hard-fought campaigns American marines and soldiers moved the offensive 1200 miles west from Tarawa in the first serious threat to Japanese security.

Saipan, Tinian and Guam became first-line American bases—tremendous supply and repair depots, staging areas for other amphibious moves and headquarters for an ever-growing armada of Superfortresses.

Behind their conquest lay some of the toughest fighting of the Pacific. The Japanese lost more than 50,000 men in the defense of the three islands. And at sea there was the costly attempt by Japan's fleet to interfere with the Saipan landings.

**Repercussion in Japan.**

The fall of Saipan forced the resignation of the Tojo cabinet, indicating what the island of coral and limestone meant to the homeland.

Japan had had 30 years to build the island into a strong base. It was the headquarters for all Japanese forces in the central Pacific and the central point for administration of the mandated islands.

Invaded June 15, Saipan was declared "secured" July 9. More than 3000 Japanese were killed afterward in the mopping-up process. United States casualties reached 16,000, including 3100 killed. The Japanese lost more than 27,000 killed. More than 2000 others were taken prisoner.

**Truk Left Vulnerable.**

Loss of Saipan exposed, and to some extent isolated, the Japanese-held Carolines to the south. (Truk is only 600 miles away), opened the way for American return to the Philippines and pointed the amphibious spearhead westward.

The Japanese fleet was turned back west of the Marianas after the destruction of 426 of its carrier planes, and the sinking or damaging of 21 ships. The United States Third Fleet came through with 130 planes shot or forced down by lack of fuel, and three ships damaged in the action of June 19 and 20.

Invasion of Guam and Tinian followed quickly. Marines of the Third Division, and First Provisional Brigade and doughboys of the Seventy-seventh Infantry landed on either side of Orote peninsula on the prewar American possession of Guam on July 21.

Tinian fell in six days, with United States casualties of 1828. The enemy force lost more than 5000. On Guam, 125 miles south of Saipan, Japanese resistance collapsed Aug. 10 after their main stand on Orote peninsula, failed to halt the Americans. The 18,000 defenders were defeated at a cost of 7000 United States casualties.

## JAPS CAME NEAREST U. S. IN ALEUTIANS

**Enemy Abandoned Kiska After Losing Attu in Battle.**

By the Associated Press.

The Japanese made their greatest threat to Alaska when they occupied Kiska, Attu and Agattu islands in the Aleutian chain in June 1942. They remained a year.

On June 6, following an enemy bomber attack on Dutch Harbor the preceding day, Army and Navy flyers located an enemy fleet 180 miles to the southwest, apparently headed for Unalaska. Attacking repeatedly, they sank one enemy cruiser, damaged another and forced the enemy to withdraw. Ten days later what was believed to be the remnants of the Japanese force was discovered at Kiska, and it was also learned that Attu and Agattu had been occupied.

Despite worries voiced on the west coast, the Army minimized Kiska's strategic value and continued to send all the ships, planes and men available to the south and central Pacific. An airbase was set up on Adak in September, however, and Army flyers began to hammer the installations on Kiska. In January 1943 an American task force landed unopposed on Amchitka, 60 miles east of Kiska.

Then on May 11 the reinforced Seventh Infantry Division landed on foggy Attu, which the Japanese had reinforced with troops withdrawn from Agattu. The fighting was bitter, but on May 31 the occupation was completed after 2300 of the enemy were annihilated.

The Japanese on Kiska now were trapped by planes and naval craft, operating from Amchitka and Attu. An all-out air blitz began. In 16 days—from Aug. 1 to Aug. 16—heavy and light bombers, dive bombers, fighter planes and cannon-carrying planes roared down on Kiska 108 times.

On Aug. 15 a United States force landed on Quisling Cove on the western coast of the island. But the enemy had fled.

## MIDWAY READY, ROUTED JAP SHIPS BY FIERCE SHELLING

By the Associated Press.

The tiny Midway Islands were the brightest spots in the Pacific during the first half of 1942.

The small Marine and Navy garrison on them sank ships, 1150 miles north of Honolulu, held out against repeated Japanese sea and air attacks while the rest of America's possessions beyond Hawaii were being toppled. They helped to clog the enemy's eastward swing.

Midway was a base for Pacific-flying planes and in 1941 was being fortified in a $3,000,000 construction program. Between Hawaii and the Aleutians, it occupied an important place in American defense plans and for that reason was likewise on Japan's Dec. 7 assignment book.

On that day enemy cruisers and destroyers moved in, lying down a 20-minute bombardment on the island.

The Marines were ready. Artillerymen waited before opening fire until the warships neared within 6000 yards of the shore—virtually point-blank range for the island's batteries.

Within the first minutes, three hits were scored on one enemy ship—two on the superstructure which put the forward gun out of commission, and a third near the waterline. A second ship got two square hits.

That was enough for the Japanese. They immediately broke off the action and steamed out of range, one of them trailing clouds of black smoke from the shellfire it had taken.

But the enemy was back in January and twice again in February. Each time prompt and finally severe fire caused a withdrawal. On March 10 an aerial attack was repulsed.

**Senator Visit for Congressmen.**

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Eighteen visas were received today by members of a United States House Appropriations Committee now touring Europe checking American diplomatic facilities as a preliminary to possible economies. The party of representatives will be flown from Berlin to Moscow.

# OKINAWA GAVE U. S. SEA, AIR BASE ON JAPAN'S DOORSTEP

## CAPTURE OF ISLE CUT SEA ROUTES, COST FOE HEAVILY IN MEN, PLANES

**Home Islands and Key Shipping Lanes Left Vulnerable to U. S. Air Power — One of Bitterest Campaigns.**

By YEN HAUGLAND and MORRIS LANDSBERG
Associated Press Staff Writers.

American capture of Okinawa midway in 1945 battered Japan's ultimate defeat perhaps more directly than any other island campaign in the war. But in men, ships, ammunition and time it was one of the costliest operations. The enemy, invaded on his very doorstep, fought back savagely ashore and at sea in defense of the Ryukyus key base at the Kyushu.

Committed "to suicidal battle," Japan sent hundreds of planes against the huge 1,200-ship invasion force headed by veteran Adm. Richmond Kelly Turner. The desperate Japanese kept up their bombing, torpedoing, piloted bomb launch and Kamikaze suicide attacks throughout the long campaign.

United States Army, Navy and Marine casualties exceeded 40,000. Nearly 300 American vessels were sunk or damaged. And nearly 80 days of fighting went by on the rocky, malaria-ridden island before Adm. Chester W. Nimitz could announce, "Okinawa is ours."

**107,000 Japanese Killed.**

The Japanese lost far more. A total of 107,539 Imperial troops died; 10,000 more were taken prisoner. Pieces of V. Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's fast carrier task force, of United States Army garrisons, of the British Pacific Fleet (in its combat debut), of Marine and Army fighter units destroyed approximately 4,000 aircraft. Japanese shipping suffered heavily.

The United States acquired the largest of the 130 islands of the Ryukyu chain curving down from within a few miles of Kyushu. Okinawa was to become the site of a mighty air-naval base only 325 miles from the enemy's bomb-marked homeland.

Stubbornly and bloodily the Japanese nullified the gateways to the East China Sea and free communications with the China coast. They saw their "impregnable" stronghold in the Inland sea turned into a graveyard of shipping. They quickly felt the concussion from raids by hundreds of Okinawa-based aircraft joining with B-29s.

**Stockpiled War Easily.**

The force that made this possible—the new Tenth Army commanded by Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr., who was killed with victory in sight—landed on the west coast of Okinawa Easter Sunday, April 1. What could have been a heartland "bloodier than Iwo" was easily occupied.

Soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps and Marines of the Third Amphibious Corps went across the rough, potentially formidable terrain dazzling up. With in less than three hours they had captured Yontan and Kadena airfields. It was easy going—surprisingly so—until the Army drove southward and hit the Japanese defense line.

For a while naval losses suffered heavily. Suicide pilots attacked an American hospital ship, the U.S.S. Comfort, which was hit April 29, causing 63 casualties.

Okinawa civilians, reported by some authorities to be hostile and fanatically pro-Japanese, turned out to be uniformly docile.

The Japanese waited until April 6 before staging their first mighty air attack—a "kamikaze" blow that cost them more than 270 planes.

Next day they sent down a naval task force—a wasp one. Without air cover—to "finish up the job," U.S. carrier planes caught the warships southwest of Kyushu. They sank Japan's battleship, the 45,000-ton Yamato, along with two cruisers and three destroyers.

Gen. Buckner gave the Japanese commander an opportunity to surrender June 11. The offer was ignored. A week later Buckner was killed by a shell fragment at a forward observation post. Enemy resistance ended three days later.

In the last wild days of the campaign, the Japanese commanders committed suicide. They had fought, and lost, a defensive campaign after possibly misjudging where the Americans would land. The eight major counter-attack May 3 and 4—coordinated with a heavy air raid and sh attempt to land behind the American lines—was repulsed.

## JAP WRESTLERS UPROOTING PINE ROOTS FOR GASOLINE

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Japan may have lost the war but Domei News Agency wants the Allies to know they wrestling champions are winning the battle of the pine roots.

In a radio report monitored early today, Domei quoted the newspaper Yomiuri Hochi:

"More than 30 sumo Japanese-style wrestling champions are using their strength to good advantage in uprooting of pine roots for gasoline. They are the grand champion Hagurosuke and wrestler of his camp."

"In the blazing sun they are giving their service at the slope of Mount Hagura, from where Hagurosuke moves his wrestling mats."

## The Marines Sail Into Peleliu Battle

*Marine invaders of the American First Division, packed into landing craft, head for Peleliu island in the Palau group in September, 1944. The island smokes under a heavy naval bombardment, paving the way for another in the series of successful amphibious strikes that swept the enemy back across the Pacific.*

## U.S. Mastery of Amphibious War Made Fast Pacific Sweep Possible

**Americans Developed New Techniques in Use of Carriers, Landing Craft, Fleet Trains and Unloading on Open Beaches.**

By the Associated Press.

One picture—unknown to most Americans at the time of Pearl Harbor—sums up the story of victory in the Pacific.

The picture is "amphibious operations." It means the ability to send troops against strongly fortified coasts and wrest them from the enemy. It means the continuing of sea, land and air power in a precise coordination never before seen in war.

Although history looks out the many previous landings in enemy territory, never were there so many in such short time or in the many areas across the Pacific. And never were planning successfully carried out against such firmly defended coast.

**Started at Guadalcanal.**

America's first amphibious landing was made at Guadalcanal in August, 1942. The technique was developed along the New Guinea coast, at Tarawa and the Marshalls, in the Marianas, the Philippines, Iwo, Okinawa and some 40 other places along the 6,000-mile path from Hawaii to the Japanese mainland. To the lessons learned in island-hopping were added the techniques proved at North Africa, Sicily, Anzio and the Normandy beachhead.

The move of Pacific invasion was necessary to establish advance bases along the route to Tokyo. The Marshalls and Guam became great naval stations; Saipan, Iwo and Okinawa provided airfields for the bombing of Japan; the Philippines gave the land mass and harbors from which direct assault against Japan's homeland could be launched. Other bases were taken to secure potential threats to the United States supply line.

**Followed a Pattern.**

"Amphibious operations" followed a pattern that even the Japanese came to understand.

The enemy learned to worry about invasion when planes from America's vast carrier armada began appearing regularly, bombing airfields and military installations and sealing off possible battle areas. Then the mighty guns of battleships and cruisers took over, pouring tons of shells onto enemy strongpoints while LCIs pounded away with rockets. When the target was soft, landing craft began darting toward the beach. Often the pre-invasion bombardment was so intense the invaders were well dug into the beachhead before the puzzled Japanese recovered back. But sometimes—as on Iwo—the bombardment continued for days while the landing force struggled for a foothold.

**Airfields Quickly Built.**

Once the beach was cleared, bigger craft moved in, laden with tanks, heavy guns and thousands of other pieces of equipment needed for the inland push. Airfields were seized inland, often within hours, and planes of land-based aircraft took up the offensive. And once the first soldiers gained a grip, the issue no longer was in doubt.

Many factors contributed to the success of these island drives. Undeniably a dominant carrier power held the need for extensive land and air mastery around the battle area. In surrounding operations carrier planes smashed enemy airfields and virtually cleared the skies before ground troops moved in. Warship support was intensified, shutting enemy attempts to get reinforcements.

Tarawa taught the need of unremitting bombardment to advance of landings.

**Fast Ins to Timing.**

The profit on of coordinating all the air, sea and land factors involved in an operation was solved with step-watch precision. Some 1,000 ships were assigned to the Okinawa invasion, the seaworthy—some coming from Guadalcanal, some from Leyte, some from the Marianas, some even from the west coast. Despite great differences in speeds and distances, they got to their assigned places at the proper moment.

"Fleet trains"—the supply ships, floating docks and maintenance vessels that enabled the fighting ships to remain at sea for months—made it possible to spring instantly after invasion with bewildering speed.

Most of the ingredients of amphibious action were unknown or untested before the war. The aircraft carrier reached the glory in the type of campaign. The rockets that blistered enemy coast lines were shortly before mere drawings on a blueprint. As the scene every patient ammunition more than 60 types of landing craft were developed to bring men and material ashore in fighting position. New methods to speed the unloading of supplies on open beaches were developed.

Many military heads shook negatively, even in 1941, when considering the possibility of amphibious war on such a stupendous scale. But there was no other way. And now will it worked out to recital today by any child in what remains of Tokyo.

## YANKS FREED 7500 ALLIED PRISONERS BEFORE MANILA FELL

By the Associated Press.

Even before they retook Manila, the liberating Yanks in the Philippines freed more than 7500 Allied civilians and soldiers from the inhuman Japanese prison camps in one of the most dramatic chapters of the Pacific war.

The Americans first struck at Cabanatuan Camp. On Jan. 30, 1945, less than a month after MacArthur landed on Luzon, a Ranger battalion, aided by Filipino guerrillas, stacked 25 miles behind enemy lines to storm Cabanatuan. They freed 513 Americans, including survivors of the infamous "March of Death."

Manila was next. Sticking at the heart of the Philippine capital on the night of Feb. 3, the First Cavalry Division seized 3700 prisoners at Santo Tomas University, which the Japanese had turned into an internment camp.

The Yanks pushed 10 blocks south the following day, capturing filthy Bilibid penitentiary, and freeing 1300 more Allies.

Then on Feb. 23, while the battle for Manila was in its last stage, paratroopers, joined by guerrillas who slipped for two days through the jungles, took Los Banos camp in a dawn raid and freed 2147 internees.

## JAPANESE 'POLITE' TO PERRY'S CREW, MEASURED SHIPS

By the Associated Press.

Japan was "invaded" by an American task force in 1853. The force was Commodore Matthew C. Perry's expedition, the task to open up Japan and establish a trade treaty. Even the people of Japan appeared to them different was set down by Edward Yorke McCauley, a young acting-master who served with Perry and recorded what he saw in a diary, "With Perry in Japan," published by the Princeton University Press. Here are the highlights:

**Nipponese customs:** They were "without exception the most polite people on the face of the earth." But they exploited politeness at the end of a maul, concealed them in their clothes . . . one guest on board even emptied the salt cellar. Officials were inquisitive . . . they measured the ship, guns and every old nail and."

**Military aims:** A fort the district visited was just a painted screen, "intended to hide the warfare from the gaze of the enemy."

**Motives:** One Japanese said the nation about committing suicide by ripping out their entrails was wrong. A would-be suicide pointed himself with a knife, in the form of a cross, then an assistant lopped off his head.

## IWO'S HIGH COST PAID RETURNS IN AERIAL WARFARE

**But Marines Who Fought Bloody Battle Weren't Thinking of Future Use of Island.**

By HAMILTON FABON
Associated Press Staff Writer.

"We ought to set aside a special day to commemorate the taking of Iwo. We are going to look back on this operation as one of tremendous importance in the job of defeating Japan."

Those words were spoken by R. Adm. Harry Hill, commander of an Iwo invasion attack force, while marines were fighting the toughest battle in corps history for the tiny island in the Volcano group only 700 miles from Tokyo.

Even before the island was conquered—the fight took 26 bloody days—its prediction proved true.

The military worth of the ugly little island became rapidly apparent. Mustang fighter planes began operations from its airfields. They struck at southern Japan with rockets, bombs and machine guns. They provided fighter protection for growing numbers of superfortresses raiding Japanese industrial centers from the Marianas.

Iwo made possible a speeding up of the aerial campaign against Japan. But the Marines who went ashore there on the black and beaches that Feb. 19 weren't thinking about the future use of Iwo. They were running the home-movie made in which they each sinks deep, slipping and sliding as they sought to climb the beach. They were cursing, too, the heavy Japanese mortar and artillery fire which pounded into the beaches, killing or wounding thousands of their comrades.

But they stayed in, and they moved on, reaching the coast of the beach.

The Third Marine Division, installed as a reserve force, was called ashore within three days to aid Maj. Gen. Holland M. Smith's Fourth and Fifth Marine Divisions which made the initial landings.

On the beaches, in every caves on every side there were dug-in Japanese firing from caves, pillboxes, giant concrete fortifications—all camouflaged and hard to distinguishable at a distance of a few yards.

But it was mortar fire and artillery fire at point blank range that accounted for most of the 13,000 American casualties, including 4,059 dead.

Many of those men died or were wounded in the four-day fight for Mount Suribachi, honey-combed with natural caves and man-made positions. Only by approaching over a narrow plain exposed to fire from all sides could the cliffs be taken. The volcano be reached. That began the job of wiping out enemy nests on the fight to the summit—a fight climaxed by the historic flag-raising on the top of Suribachi's crater.

There was no quitter in the battle. The Japanese Navy's surrender, original estimates fixed the Japanese force on Iwo at 20,000, the final count of enemy dead totaled 21,285. There were 1036 prisoners.

Iwo is only five miles long by a mile and a half wide, but it's unhospitable to men who fought there.

## WARSAW MINISTER APPEALS TO POLES ABROAD TO RETURN

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Jan Stanczyk, Minister of Labor in the new Warsaw provisional government, appealed last night to all Poles abroad to return to help rebuild Poland and promised they would "not be met by persecutions."

"The nation will welcome you all with great joy," he said in a broadcast on the British Broadcasting Corp. Polish service, addressed particularly to the 250,000 members of the armed services of the republican London government.

## AUSSIE DIVISIONS RECONQUERED OIL FIELDS OF BORNEO

**Campaign Drove Wedge in Japs' Indies Holdings, Won Air and Naval Bases for Allies.**

By the Associated Press.

First step toward reconquest of the great oil resources of the East Indies was the Australians' Borneo invasion.

There, on the largest of the scattered islands, the Allies won back what had been some of Japan's chief petroleum sources, an hours within reach of Java, Sumatra and Singapore, and an important naval anchorage at Brunei. In addition the successes on Borneo further isolated Japanese garrisons in the neighboring Celebes, and also in Java in the south.

By the time the Aussies, under Gen. MacArthur's over-all command, pushed ashore at Tarakan, a tiny pear-shaped island just off Borneo's northeast coast, the cries of oil being bankrolled to Japan had been hushed by a thousand by United States and Royal Australian Air Force pilots. The Indies-to-Nippon lifeline vanished.

Borneo itself was bombed repeatedly, and the Japanese, like the British and Dutch owners before them, were selling about the island's vast fields of oil.

Despite constant air blows against Tarakan, 400 miles south of Manila, the invasion on May 1, 1945, caught the enemy off guard. In five days, the little island fell.

**Brunei Bay Landing.**

On June 10, across on Borneo's northwestern shore, Lt. Gen. Sir Leslie J. Morshead's Ninth Australian Division seized four points on Brunei bay, British North Borneo.

As at Tarakan, the American Seventh Fleet pined Australian warships in off-shore shelling, and Yank amphibious engineers tested their allies to shore. United States and R. A. A. F. planes shielded.

Bomb-flattened Brunei town, 16 miles north, surrendered 16 days later, and the Aussies poured south into the British protectorate of Sarawak. A dash down the coast was supported by a landing at Lutong, 20 miles from Brunei.

**Balikpapan Botches.**

The big refining port of Balikpapan, south of Tarakan on the sandy east coast, was bombed July 1, the Seventh Australian Division and a handful of Dutch creeping straight into its shallow-swept harbor.

Balikpapan was a fiery wreckage of twisted oil tanks and derricks and gutted warehouses. In 12 consecutive days, 2000 tons of bombs had rained on the city.

The Aussies continued to spread out along the coast, made an additional landing along Balikpapan bay, and soon had control of all the approaches to the harbor, essential to the tankers moving out with oil from the Balikpapan area.

Gen. MacArthur, ashore with the fourth wave of invaders, proclaimed that his troops had won dominance of Borneo, uplifting the Indies.

## SHELLING OF JAPAN UNOPPOSED BY FOE

By the Associated Press.

For the first time in the war, American warships steamed lightly off the coast of Japan on July 14, 1945, and poured shells into industrial installations on northern Honshu. While guns of the newest battleships, cruisers and destroyers of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet pounded the Imperial Iron & Steel Works rolling mill at Kamaishi—270 miles north of Tokyo—1000 carrier planes blasted Honshu and Hokkaido.

The next day Halsey moved up the coast of Honshu to shell Muroran, second-ranking steel-producing city in the empire. Then, with British warships, the Third Fleet moved down the Honshu coast to smash targets at Sukagawa, Hitachi and Mito and a cruiser-destroyer force hammered the refineries at Tokyo Bay.

Despite the tremendous odds taken by the Allied warships in the operation, enemy opposition was virtually non-existent. Japanese coastal guns were silent and only a few aircraft got into the air.

Military quickness heralded the strikes as dramatic proof of United States sea and air mastery even around the foe's mainland.

## BRITISH NAVAL CHIEFS GIVE FAREWELL DINNER FOR STARK

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP) — A farewell dinner was given last night for Adm. Harold R. Stark, former commander of United States naval forces in European waters, by the Lords of the Admiralty at the British Naval College at Greenwich.

The party went down the Thames from London in three craft of the British Naval College training flotilla. Those aboard included Adm. Sir Andrew Cunningham, First Sea Lord, and First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander. Prime Minister Attlee was scheduled to make the trip but sent word at the last minute that he and Ambassador John G. Winant would travel by car.

## Review of the War in Pacific

Continued From Page 6.

pan's southern stronghold of the Carolines, was neutralized and the strategic Marianas softened for invasion.

**Marianas Invasion.**

Emerging at last from jungle and atoll warfare, three American divisions opened a new phase of the war on June 16 with the invasion of Saipan, 12-mile-long island in the Marianas 1500 miles from Tokyo. Its seizure was to clinch control of the central Pacific.

The Americans dreamed ashore just eight days after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's invasion of Normandy.

The Second and Fourth Marine and Twenty-seventh Infantry divisions were supported by a spectacular combat barrage and a huge array of air and sea power.

The Japanese, fighting to maintain their lifeline to the south Pacific, displayed a new high in suicidal resistance. They fell back upon the jumbled ravines of Mount Tapotchau, a maze of caves hundreds of feet deep which they had been building throughout their League of Nations mandate over the island. Garapan, a city of 21,000, became a battlefield. The flame-thrower became the characteristic American weapon in the cave-to-cave warfare.

At last venturing out to challenge the American advance, the Japanese fleet intervened. In the Battle of the Philippine Sea, a series of engagements extending from June 19 to 22, the enemy lost 347 planes, 20 ships sunk and 51 ships damaged. In one engagement 402 enemy aircraft were shot down, a new high for a single battle. American losses were 151 planes and damage to two carriers, a battleship and another warship.

Toward the end Japanese civilians took to mass suicide. Hundreds leaped from cliffs into the sea. Mothers stabbed their children, fathers led their families into the sea, soldiers hugged grenades to their breasts. But thousands of civilians surrendered. In the end 21,000 Japanese dead were buried while Americans casualties were the highest in the central Pacific—16,893, including 3,035 killed.

The Americans returned to Guam on July 21, 11 days after the capture of Saipan, and cleaned it in three weeks. The smaller island of Tinian was captured on Aug. 1.

The Marianas campaign cost the Japanese 47,000 dead. In exterminating the Japanese—scattered survivors were being killed many months after resistance formally ended—4670 Yanks died and more than 10,000 were wounded.

**B-29s Go Into Action.**

On Nov. 24, a little more than three months after resistance on Saipan ended, American B-29 Superfortresses from the island made the first of their devastating attacks on industrial Japan.

Saipan, Guam and Tinian became springboards for hundreds of the Superfortresses, which had made the first land-based attacks on Japan from their China bases on June 15.

Within a year Guam had been turned into one of the most formidable bases on the globe, its complexity of ramps, depots and airfields surrounding the headquarters of Adm. Nimitz.

As a sequel to the body blow suffered in the Marianas, Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, instigator of the attack on Pearl Harbor, fell from power on July 18 and was succeeded by Gen. Kuniaki Koiso.

A death struggle similar to that on Saipan was waged by the Japanese for Peleliu, main island of the Palaus, 1250 miles west of Truk and 500 miles southeast of Guam. Veterans of the First Marine Division carved out a beachhead on Sept. 15, the same day that MacArthur's troops fought onto Morotai in the Moluccas, 275 miles from the Philippines.

More than 13,000 Japanese were killed in the caverns of Bloody Nose Ridge and the tangled mangrove swamps of rocky Peleliu in 29 days. Americans suffered their second highest percentage of losses of the Pacific campaign—6772 killed and wounded.

**Return to Philippines.**

Gen. MacArthur reached the emotional climax of his two and a half year campaign on Oct. 20 when he returned to the Philippines at the end of the 2500-mile trail from eastern New Guinea.

Wading ashore on the east coast of Leyte island with his troops, the American leader in a broadcast over the "Voice of Freedom," called on Filipinos to "rise and strike." With him was every able-bodied American who had escaped Corregidor.

An example of long-range striking power, MacArthur's expedition was put ashore by a 600-ship convoy after a 1200-mile voyage and had the support of Adm. Halsey's Third Fleet, V. Adm. Thomas Kinkaid's Seventh Fleet and both American and Australian army airmen.

The seven divisions of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army had been preceded by one of the most intensive aerial offensives of the Pacific in which V. Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's carrier planes and island-based bombers had destroyed 1277 enemy aircraft, sunk 46 ships and damaged 177 in 10 days of ramage from Formosa and the Ryukyus to Manila, the Philippines and the eastern Carolines.

Quickly the advance divisions seized Tacloban, Leyte capital, and President Sergio Osmena established the Philippine government on its own soil again.

Expecting invasion at Mindanao, the large island to the south, as possibly at Luzon, the main island to the south, the Japanese were unprepared for attack in the central Philippines where their forces were threatened with being cut in two. But they accepted the challenge.

In a supreme throw they sent the bulk of their carefully husbanded fleet into an action that was calculated to trap the American Navy.

The battle for Leyte gulf, unofficially known as the Second Battle of the Philippine sea, was the greatest naval battle of the war and the greatest in American naval history. It was the battle on which American and Japanese strategists had speculated for years, but it was not fought the way they had envisaged.

**300 Ships Engaged.**

Probably close to 300 warships on both sides participated in the dazzling struggle, a battle that was divided into three separate actions, spread over an expanse of hundreds of thousands of square miles of ocean and extended over a period of five days of combat and pursuit.

When it was over the Japanese Navy, third largest in the world, had lost more than half its maximum strength in the greatest naval defeat of history. Japan was no longer a real naval power. American admirals counted 16 Japanese ships sunk or crippled, including four carriers, two battleships, six heavy cruisers and many lesser warships sunk, another battleship probably sunk and six battleships and five cruisers damaged.

For the victory the United States paid with the loss of six warships—the light carrier Princeton, two escort carriers, two destroyers, a destroyer escort—and some lesser craft.

At about this time the Japanese made the first large-scale use of their Kamikaze corps—the suicide forces who later were so widely advertised — when about 30 of these dived on Halsey's carriers off Luzon.

With the naval threat dissipated, MacArthur forged rapidly ahead and announced as early as Nov. 3 that the end of the Leyte campaign was in sight.

The announcement was premature. Typhoons swept over the island, mired tanks and guns and grounding planes. On Nov. 12 the first of 10 Japanese convoys pushing reinforcements to Leyte was intercepted. Twenty-seven enemy warships and 41 transports were destroyed by air power.

Although trapped in the Ormoc corridor in northwest Leyte, the Japanese put reinforcements ashore and held the Americans to slow advances. The stalemate finally was broken when the Seventy-seventh Division landed south of Ormoc, dividing the enemy. The coup de grace was given on Christmas Day.

MacArthur announced that the Japanese army had suffered its greatest defeat in history, with 125,000 killed. Sweet revenge for MacArthur was the destruction of the Japanese Sixteenth Division, perpetrators of the Bataan death march.

By forcing Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, conqueror of Singapore, to rush reinforcements to ground of MacArthur's own choosing, the American general had greatly weakened the Japanese defenses of the main island of Luzon.

**Drive for Manila.**

At the beginning of 1945 on Jan. 9, therefore, MacArthur struck for his main objective, Manila. Again the Sixth Army spearheaded the attack, crossing Lingayen Gulf as the point of landing.

The Seventh Fleet had pounded the shores for several days and planes of the Third and Seventh Fleets had scourged the Japanese from the Kuriles and Japan to Okinawa, Formosa and Manila for a week. But the 680-ship convoy had to fight off determined air, submarine and torpedo raids.

Driven off balance by the precipitous occupation of Samar and Mindoro which had caused them to expect the attack from the south, the Japanese put up only token resistance, and Krueger's veterans swept forward Bataan, Corregidor and Manila, 120 miles away.

On Jan. 30 a daring battalion of Rangers, with the aid of Filipino guerrillas, slipped behind Japanese lines and made the first of a series of thrilling rescues from enemy prison camps. Striking with such precision that every stockade guard was killed, the Rangers freed 513 survivors of Bataan, Corregidor and Singapore in one of the most moving episodes of the war.

Lt. Gen. Eichelberger's new Eighth Army, checkmating any Japanese intention to duplicate MacArthur's feat of withdrawing into Bataan, made a surprise landing at Subic bay. The eleventh Airborne Division executed another surprise landing south of Manila at Nasugbu and a parachute drop on Tagaytay ridge south of Cavite naval base, and closed the trap on Manila.

On the night of Feb. 3 the First Cavalry Division broke into Manila and smashed open the gates for 7700 grant internees in Santo Tomas. The following day the Thirty-seventh Division from the North and the Eleventh Airborne Division from the south drove into the capital.

For three weeks 20,000 trapped Japanese burned, savaged, stabbed and died slowly in a mad frenzy while American artillery pounded to pieces the stones of intramuros, the old walled city and the enemy's last refuge. Manila was liberated Feb. 24.

Bloody mopping up remained in an amazing labyrinth on the watershed east of Manila, in the rugged Cagayan valley of northern Luzon and in the hundreds of other islands. But Eichelberger's forces set off a string of low-cracker invasions of Palawan, Mindoro, Zamboanga, Cebu, Panay, Negros and other smaller islands. The clearing of Mindanao was particularly slow and difficult, but on July 5 MacArthur announced that "the entire Philippine islands . . . this great land mass of 115,600 square miles with a population of 17,000,000 is now freed of the invader."

Against an army of 25 Japanese divisions he had thrown only 17 American divisions who had killed 432,764 of the enemy and suffered 94,000 casualties in 230 days. Fewer than 15,000 Japanese prisoners had been taken and 30,000 remained scattered in the islands.

**Iwo Is Invaded.**

Iwo Island, destined to become the bloodiest battlefield in Marine Corps history, was attacked on Feb. 19.

Sixty-one thousand Marines were thrown into the struggle for this tiny dot in the Pacific 700 miles from Tokyo. In 26 days the Marines killed more than 21,000 Japanese and suffered 32.6 per cent casualties—the highest of any Pacific battle. Graves for 4,021 Marines are marked there.

Before the island was secured, however, crippled B-29s were landing at this respite base on their return from bombing Japan. Iwo Jima soon became a formidable fighter base.

Two weeks after the finish of the Iwo battle, the Americans struck even closer to Tokyo with an invasion of Okinawa. This island in the Ryukyus, 325 miles from the enemy homeland, was the most costly invasion in ships of any in the Pacific up to that time. Kamikaze fliers and piloted bake bombs were committed full-scale against the transports, landing boats, destroyer screens and carrier which were forced to stand by for long periods of time.

Nearly 100 ships were lost or damaged—13 being announced as sunk. The carriers Franklin and Bunker Hill were badly crippled with heavy loss of life. But the 45,000-ton Yamato, largest surviving Japanese warship, was sunk and more than 4000 enemy planes were destroyed in the flaming 82-day contest.

The Tenth Army of Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr. landed from a 1400-ship convoy on Easter Sunday, April 1. Encountering unexpectedly light opposition, the troops sliced across the Okinawa island and overran the northern part. When they turned south against the Naha-Shuri-Yonabaru line they were forced into temporary stalemate.

Gen. Buckner, who issued a surrender ultimatum on June 11, was killed by a shell. In the last days, the Japanese engaged in an orgy of suicide, but Japanese surrenders were the most numerous yet. Nearly 10,000 gave themselves up while 111,351 were killed. There were more than 40,000 American casualties, including 11,937 killed and missing. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell succeeded Buckner on the day that the campaign was officially ended.

V-day in Europe came while Americans were fighting on Okinawa and in the Philippines.

The first American soldiers released from the German front by the Nazi surrender arrived in Manila on July 22, while Australians were unlocking Borneo and its oil riches.

**Heavy Air Blows.**

The whole Asiatic coast from IndoChina to Korea and the Japanese islands from the Kuriles to Kyushu now felt the thunder of carrier strikes and assorted blows of aircraft, big and little. American naval forces penetrated the Kuriles arrow into the sea of Okhotsk off Siberia on Japan's far northern flank. MacArthur's Far Eastern Air Force had Shanghai's airfields and shipping as regular targets. From Okinawa, Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Eighth Air Force, swinging into action from Europe, was ravaging the enemy homeland. From the Marianas, home of the Twentieth Air Force, the fearsome missions of B-29s rose daily. A new superweapon, the B-32, joined the assault which promised to be more terrible than that against Germany. The Americans began to call their shots in a terrific war of nerves, telling the Japanese just what cities were to be bombed next. On August 7, 1945, the Superfort bomb load dropped on Japan in one day reached 6000 tons—up to that time the greatest load of destruction ever dropped in one raid.

Beginning July 15—on the first day of the Big Three meeting in Potsdam and five days after the end of the Philippines campaign—Halsey's swarm of flattops jam-packed with planes and a British fleet had begun the historic week-long scorching of the homeland of the 75,000,000 warlike people who claimed to be divinely descended from a sun goddess.

For the first time American warships lashed the coast of the enemy on July 14 with their 16-inch rifles. While the United States, Britain and China, in an ultimatum from Potsdam, called on Japan to surrender or die, American warships splashed inside the entrance of Tokyo bay, and V. Adm. John S. McCain's carrier planes turned the vaunted Inland sea into a graveyard for the hiding remnants of the Japanese Navy. Along a 400-mile arc of coast, the fiyers chose destruction of such targets as brought the fall of Germany.

With a ring of steel forged about their country, atomic bombs threatening virtual obliteration and American armies gathering on their seaward doorstep, the Japanese offered to accept all the terms of the Potsdam declaration.

By these declarations Japan was to be stripped of all gains by conquest and grant made since 1894, how to Allied occupation of points of the home islands selected by the Allies and restrict its sovereignty to the four main islands and a few lesser islands, an area of about 142,000 square miles.

American casualties in the entire war were more than 1,060,000 — approximately one-fourth of them in the Pacific war.

# Kurowski's 17th Homer Beats Dodgers, 2-1; Browns Trip Senators, 5-4

## Cardinal Third-Sacker Breaks Tie in the Ninth; Only 3 Hits for Birds

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 14—Whitey Kurowski's seventeenth home run of the season in the ninth inning for only the third hit off young Ralph Branca gave the Cardinals a 2-1 triumph and the series over the Dodgers, three games to one, at Ebbets Field today. It also, bruised back the Dodgers' threat on the Champions' second place position.

Harry Brecheen went the distance for his eighth victory, blanking the Brooks after they scored their lone run in the first inning on a pass to Cookie Lavagetto, a passed ball to Ken O'Dea and Dixie Walker's single to right center.

The Redbirds didn't touch Hugh Casey's delivery for a hit until the ninth when Ray Sanders drubbed off the corner of the right field scoreboard. Ray came around with an unearned run, reaching third on Eddie Stanky's fumble of Emil Verban's ground-er and scoring when Tommy Brown booted Brecheen's ground-er for what should have been the third out.

There were two out in the ninth when Kurowski exploded his big blow 400 feet into the lower left-central stands. It was Whitey's fourth homer in three straight games and the sixth he has hit in Brooklyn. His other round-tripper off Brooklyn pitching was made in St. Louis.

A crowd of 34,611, of which 11,672 paid, saw the pitching duel. Brecheen pitched out of trouble in the fourth, sixth and eighth innings. In the eighth Augie Galan and Walker put singles together with only one out, but this threat was erased when Pat Young leaped for Lois Olmo's cutting liner and Eddie Dyer-ing fired out.

The game:

FIRST INNING—CARDINALS—Sanders walked. Schoendienst popped to Stanky. Adams flied to Brown. Kurowski forced Sanders, Galan to Stanky.

DODGERS — Stanky's drive bounced off Brecheen's foot to Verban who threw him out. Brown walked. Brown went to second on a passed ball. Brown stopped at third as Young threw out Galan. Walker singled to right, scoring Brown. Olmo forced Walker, Young to Verban. ONE RUN.

SECOND — CARDINALS — Sanders walked. O'Dea also walked. Verban sacrificed, Branca to Stanky who covered first. Young flied to Walker. Brecheen struck out.

DODGERS — Brecheen flied to Young. Brown fouled to Schoendienst. Sanders was called out on strikes.

THIRD — CARDINALS — Sanders walked. Schoendienst forced Sanders, Stanky to Brown. Adams walked. Kurowski flied to Olmo. Sanders was out, Branca to Brown, who covered first.

DODGERS—Brown was called out on strikes. Stanky was also called out on strikes. Olmo struck out.

FOURTH — CARDINALS — O'Dea walked. O'Dea went to second as Galan tossed out Verban. Galan tossed out Young. Brecheen was struck out.

DODGERS — Galan walked. Brecheen tossed out Walker, Galan taking second. Olmo was passed intentionally. Reese popped to Sanders. Brown walked, filling the bases. Sanders forced Galan, O'Dea unassisted.

FIFTH — CARDINALS — Sanders was safe when Reese fumbled his grounder. Schoendienst forced Sanders, Reese to Brown. Adams popped to Stanky. Kurowski popped to Galan.

DODGERS—Verban tossed out Reese. Kurowski threw out Stanky. Reese popped to Young.

SIXTH—CARDINALS—Sanders doubled off the right field wall. O'Dea flied to Olmo. Verban was safe when Stanky fumbled his grounder, Sanders taking third. Young fouled to Sandlock. Sanders scored when Brown booted Brecheen's grounder. Verban stopping at second. Both runners advanced on a wild pitch. Gerhardt lined to Reese. ONE RUN.

DODGERS — Galan walked. Walker fouled to Kurowski. Olmo popped to Young. Reese singled to left, Galan stopping at second. Brown forced Galan, Kurowski to Gerhardt.

SEVENTH — CARDINALS — Brown tossed out Schoendienst. Adams struck out. Kurowski walked. Sanders lined to Walker.

DODGERS—Sandlock popped to Verban. Young tossed out Reese. Kurowski threw out Stanky.

EIGHTH—CARDINALS—O'Dea doubled off the right field scoreboard. Verban walked. Young sacrificed, Branca to Stanky, who covered first. Branca tossed out Sanders, Reese to Olmo.

DODGERS — Sanders tossed out Brown. Galan singled to left. Walker singled to left-center, sending Galan to third. Olmo lined to Young. Reese flied to Bergamo.

NINTH—CARDINALS — Sanders opened third base for the Dodgers. Schoendienst popped to Bordagaray. Brown tossed out Adams. Kurowski hit his 17th home run into the left field stands. Stanky threw out Sanders. ONE RUN.

DODGERS—Brown beat out a hit to Kurowski. Sandlock trying to hand popped to Kurowski, Bergamo batted for Branca and forced Brown, Verban to Young. Lombardi ran for Bergamo. Stanky fouled to Verban.

### So George Did It

CARDINALS

| | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brecheen, p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Schoendienst, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Adams, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Kurowski, lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Dea, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Verban, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Young, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanders, cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 25 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 8 | 0 |

BROOKLYN

| | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stanky, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Brown, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Walker, rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Olmo, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Reese, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Lavagetto, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Sandlock, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Casey, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bergamo, ph | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lombardi, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 26 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 8 | 2 |

Cardinals ..... 000 000 001 1
Brooklyn ..... 100 000 000 0

Errors—Sanders, Stanky. Runs batted in—Sanders, Kurowski. Two-base hit—Sanders. Home run—Kurowski. Stolen base—Walker. Sacrifice—Verban. Double play—Reese, Stanky and Lavagetto. Left on bases—Cardinals, 5; Brooklyn, 3. Bases on balls—Off Brecheen, 1; off Casey, 1. Struck out—By Brecheen, 3; by Casey, 2. Passed ball—Lombardi. Umpires—Pinelli, Barlick and Goetz. Time—2:08. Attendance—11,672.

## Ostermueller Pitches Pirates To 7-5 Victory

BOSTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates evened their series with the Boston Braves, 2-all, by winning the first game of today's doubleheader, 7 to 5, in 10 innings. Fritz Ostermueller helped win the over game with a tenth inning single which scored two runs.

### Cincinnati Loses 11th Straight, 5-2

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The New York Giants handed the Cincinnati Reds their eleventh straight defeat today, winning 5 to 2 behind the seven-hit pitching of Salvatore Maglie making his first major league start.

### Capt. Tom Harmon Gets His Release From the Air Corps

FORT MACARTHUR, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—Former All-American Halfback Tom Harmon was a civilian today for the first time in nearly four years.

Harmon, a captain in the Army Air Forces, received his discharge late night and prepared to join his wife, Actress Elyse Knox, and 6-month-old daughter, Sharon, in Ann Arbor, Mich., immediately.

All-American at the University of Michigan in 1939 and 1940, Harmon enlisted in November, 1941. He had two close brushes with death: one, a bomber crash in Dutch Guiana in April, 1943; the other when his fighter plane was shot down over China in October, 1944. He parachuted and was missing 22 days on the latter occasion.

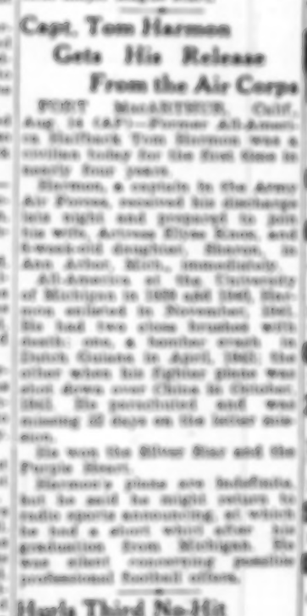
He won the Silver Star and the Purple Heart.

Harmon's plans are indefinite, but he said he might return to radio sports announcing, at which he had a short whirl after his graduation from Michigan. He was silent concerning possible professional football offers.

### Hurls Third No-Hit Game in 12 Days

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP)—John Burke, 31, hurled his third consecutive no-hit, no-run game in 12 days for the Hustlers Athletic Club yesterday to defeat the South Philadelphia Boys' Club, 4-0, in the Sun Pennock playoffs.

### WHO'S WHO IN BASEBALL



### MONDAY'S FIGHTS

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK—Billy Soose, 155, Pittsburgh, outpointed Ossie Harris, 156, Detroit, (10).

PHILADELPHIA — Billy Nixon, 135, Philadelphia, outpointed Manny Ramos, 136, Mexico City, (10).

NEW YORK—Billy Graham, 135, New York, stopped Jerry Wright, 140, New York, (6).

PHILADELPHIA — Billy Soose, 155½, Pittsburgh, outpointed Vinnie Rago, 156, Philadelphia, (10).

CHICAGO—Lloyd Marshall, 160½, Chicago, and Al Del Rio, 161, Detroit, (ex.).

NEW YORK—Billy Graham, 135, New York, outpointed Eddie Giosa, 137, Portland, Ore., (10).

## WRAY'S COLUMN

### Peanuts, Popcorn Hit New Low.

THERE are all sorts of persons connected with a major league baseball club. . . . But don't a moment get the idea that all the responsibility or interest centers about the president, the manager or even the treasurer of the outfit. . . . There's the concessionaire—remember him?

In the case of the two St. Louis clubs he is one Blake Harper. . . . He handles the concessions department for both clubs. . . . And just to cause you chills, it's estimated on a peanuts and popcorn basis concession alone some of the blond help made in one day.

. . .

We begin to feel at on one of the questions reports Harper makes through his department to the men he hires. . . . It's by test of concessionaires to his less successful employees to "go there and do likewise."

For example here's the instance that Harper hands prospective concession employees. It centers on earnings made by him the help as of Sunday, July 22. . . . The attendance on that date was under 20,000. . . . And yet, here are some of the concessions recorded:

John Davenport, pavilion, soft drinks and beer, $38.25; John Dillinger, beer, $16.75; Jack Ruffin, ice cream, $14.75; Charles Lawson, beer $13.00; Earl Eaves, hot dogs, $13.50; Ira Kimbel, blankets, soft drinks and beer, $11.25; Raymond Duncan, hot dogs, $16.25; George Wells, score card, soft drinks and beer, $10.50.

. . .

### Peanuts, Popcorn Reach New Low.

AND so on, for into the long list of commissioned boys and men and even girls—the ladies are in the minority—go the names of the peddlers' stands under the different conditions of crowded grand stands and extra.

The one thing that struck this writer in connection with the concession item was the low status of peanuts and popcorn, ordinarily rated first in the minds of most of us as the items likely to be most demanded at public attracting gatherings.

Rated eleventh and twelfth on the list of high commissions for sales by grand stand vendors was Lee Mitchell, peanuts, $6.50 for the day. Oliver Kirkhuber, the popcorn guy, had to be satisfied on this memorable date of July 22 with only $5.50.

That allowed our curiosity and

### Goes Over Big

BLAKE HARPER, manager of the Sportsman's Park concessions, who sells his baseball public some 17 varieties of commodities from souvenir baseball bats to hamburgers (when he can get the goods) and rolls up huge annual financial totals for his employers.

so we called Blake Harper's office to know how such standard commodities as popcorn and peanuts had sunk to such a low level as compared with beer and ice cream. . . . We are told that:

"You can't gauge one day by another. . . . Sales vary with the temperature and other conditions. . . . If it's sweltering, up go soft drinks, beer and ice cream sales. . . . If it's cool look for a hot dog and sandwich business. . . . We have to be prepared for anything. . . . But the index of one day isn't to be regarded as the index of the season."

. . .

A BUTLER can pick up $10 and upwards by crying "beer, soda and cigars!" . . . And, incidentally, and lest it may have escaped your attention, St. Louis major league baseball got its start with just that cry of the seller: "What'll you have gents—beer, soda or cigars?"

Out at the self-same place known now—and back there 10 years ago as well—as Sportsman's Park, the major league baseball game got its start from the sale of beer, soda and cigars.

. . . Story of the oldtimers out in the grandstand at the old Sportsman's Park can prove the case for me.

That grand stand in those days was located in the southeast corner of the same property whereon today another team of St. Louis Browns is battling for the 1945 American League pennant.

At that time one Chris Von der Ahe, who ran a combination grocery store and saloon on the northwest corner of Grand and St. Louis avenues, assembled a baseball team the purpose of which was not so much baseball as it was to furnish an outlet for Chris's beer, soda and cigars.

It turned out that his baseball business was bigger than his concessions sales and so he turned all his attention to that.

. . . He went places. . . . He made St. Louis one of the highlights of the big league baseball world. . . . And it was all because he wanted to sell more beer, more soda and more smokes, just as does the Blake Harper of today.

. . .

In the end baseball proved the undoing of Von der Ahe, probably the only man in the world who built a monument to himself carved and erected to his memory in a local cemetery before he was dead!

The last we remember of Chris he was selling beer, soda and cigars! It was in a cheap little joint on Jefferson avenue near Olive street, called the "Hole in the Wall." . . . He was hanging body and soul together, after his great sideline of baseball had gone haywire.

### Plenty of Hard Work For All-Star Squad

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 14 (AP)—Work—hard work and lots of it, twice daily—was the pattern laid down by head coach Bernie Bierman of Minnesota as he and his assistants got down to serious business preparing the college football all-stars for their game with the Green Bay Packers, Aug. 31.

And by way of proving, he sent his squad of 41 through a line scrimmage in Dyche Stadium at Northwestern University yesterday afternoon—the third time he'd had them out.

## West Pitches Fine Ball In Relief; Stephens Doubles Home 3 Runs

By J. Roy Stockton

SPORTSMAN'S PARK, Aug. 14

Waldon West did a neat nine-inning job of relief pitching this afternoon and the Browns, playing one of their rare daylight week-day contests, took the odd game of their five-gy series with the Washington Senators, 5 to 4.

West replaced Nelson Potter with three runs in and nobody out in the first inning. The infielders held the Senators scoreless until the ninth inning and the Browns overcame the enemy lead with a four-run fourth inning rally and added a necessary fifth tally in the eighth.

Vernon Stephens drove in three runs with a double in the Browns' big fourth.

The victory was the second of the year for West, who did a better job of hurling than his 2-2 record would indicate.

The game attracted 1304 persons, including 1007 paid.

Tomorrow night the Yankees open a series at Sportsman's Park with Tex Shirley or Potter likely to go for the Browns and Allen Gettel or Charley Ruffing due for New York.

The Browns announced the game would be played, even though it happened to be V-J day, unless they received a request from Washington to cancel.

The game:

FIRST INNING—SENATORS—Myatt scratched a single off Potter's glove. Lewis singled to center sending Myatt to third. Binks hit on leg of the right field pavilion for a home run and scored behind Myatt and Lewis. Kuhel walked. That was all for Potter and West pitched for the Browns. Kosovich hit into a double play, Gutteridge to Stephens to McQuinn. Layne singled to center for his sixth straight hit. Evans forced Layne, Stephens to Gutteridge. THREE RUNS.

BROWNS — Gutteridge popped to Torres. Gray struck out. Torres flied to Lewis.

SECOND—SENATORS — Torres popped to Gutteridge. Schulte threw out Wolff. Myatt struck out.

BROWNS—McQuinn struck out. Moore flied to Kosovich. Layne threw out Stephens.

THIRD — SENATORS — Lewis flied to Moore. Binks flied to Gray. Kuhel flied to Moore.

BROWNS — Schulte flied to Binks. Mancuso singled to center. West hit to Torres who stepped on second forcing Mancuso then threw to Kuhel for a double play.

FOURTH—SENATORS—Kosovich popped to Gutteridge. Layne flied deep to Gray. Evans flied to Moore.

BROWNS—Gutteridge grounded to Kuhel and when Kuhel threw high to Wolff, who was covering first, Gutteridge reached first on the error. Gray fanned Gutteridge. Kuhel to Torres. Byrnes walked. McQuinn walked, filling the bases. Moore hit off Kuhel's glove for a single, scoring Gray. Stephens doubled to left-center, scoring Byrnes, McQuinn and Moore. Schulte walked. Mancuso flied to Kosovich. West struck out. FOUR RUNS.

FIFTH—SENATORS — Torres flied to Gray. Wolff singled to center. Myatt forced Wolff, West to Stephens. Lewis beat out a hit to Gutteridge, Myatt stopping at second. Binks was called out on strikes.

BROWNS — Gutteridge popped to Torres. Gray batted and was thrown out by Wolff. Byrnes singled to center, McQuinn walked. Moore popped to Torres.

SIXTH — SENATORS — Kuhel fouled to McQuinn. Kosovich reached first when Schulte fumbled his grounder. Layne hit into a double play, Gutteridge to Stephens to McQuinn.

BROWNS—Stephens flied to Kosovich. Schulte struck out but had to be thrown out. Evans to Kuhel. Mancuso doubled to left. West grounded to Myatt.

SEVENTH — SENATORS — Evans singled to center. Torres popped to Stephens. Farrell batted for Wolff and flied to Gray. Vaughn batted for Myatt and struck out.

BROWNS—Vaughn went to second base and Holloway pinch-hit for the Senators. Gutteridge flied to Binks. Vaughn threw out Gray. Byrnes singled to right, and was out trying for second, Lewis to Torres.

EIGHTH—SENATORS — Lewis flied to Gray. Zuvich batted for Binks and popped to Stephens. Kuhel flied to Gray.

BROWNS—Zuvich went to left for the Senators. McQuinn doubled off the screen in right. Moore grounded to Vaughn, McQuinn moving to third. Stephens walked. Schulte singled to left, scoring McQuinn, Stephens stopping at second. Mancuso flied to Kosovich. West forced Schulte, Torres to Vaughn. ONE RUN.

NINTH—SENATORS — Kosovich singled to right. Layne forced Kosovich, Gutteridge to Stephens. Evans doubled to left-center, scoring Layne. Torres singled off Schulte, Evans stopping at third. Cliff batted for Holloway and struck out. Vaughn walked filling the bases. Lewis fouled to Mancuso. ONE RUN.

### Some Relief Here

WASHINGTON

| | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wolff, lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Myatt, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lewis, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Binks, 1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuhel, 1b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kosovich, 2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Layne, 3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Evans, c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Potter, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Farrell, ph | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Torres, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Zuvich, ph | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gray, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 2 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 0 |

ST. LOUIS

| | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gutteridge, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Stephens, ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| McQuinn, 1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Moore, rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Schulte, lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mancuso, cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| West, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Holloway, ph | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hallett, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kramer, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 0 |

Washington ..... 000 200 100 1
St. Louis ..... 000 300 20x 5

Errors—Gutteridge, Kosovich. Runs batted in—Binks, Layne, Evans, Stephens 2, McQuinn, Moore, Schulte. Two-base hits—Evans, Stephens. Home run—Binks. Stolen base—Lewis. Sacrifice—Mancuso. Double play—Kosovich, Layne and Stephens. Left on bases—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Potter, 1; off West, 1. Struck out—By Potter, 1; by West, 3; by Gray, 1; by Hallett, 1. Hits—Off Potter, 3 in 7 innings; off Gray, 1 in 1 inning; off Hallett, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Potter. Umpires—Berry, Passarella and Rommel. Time—2:06. Attendance—1304.

### Baseball Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOSTON (1st Cleveland) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| CLEVELAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | X | | 3 | 11 | 2 |

Batteries—Dorish and Tebbetts; Bagby and Hegan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CINCINNATI (1st New York) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| NEW YORK | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X | 5 | 8 | 2 |

Batteries—Heusser, Blackwell, Ferrick and Lamanno; Joe Lake—Hagin and Lombardi.

2nd GAME

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PITTSBURGH (1st Boston) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 0 | |
| BOSTON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 |

Batteries—Klinger, Strincevich and Salkeld; Javery and Lakeman.

### Postponed Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York at Philadelphia, rain.

Chicago at Cincinnati, rain.

St. Louis at Pittsburgh, rain.

Night Game.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago at Philadelphia.

### Dick Pfahl on Visit After 3 Years Service In Pacific Campaigns

After 3 months of duty in the Pacific which included the Okinawa invasion, Capt. Dick Pfahl of the Marines is resting at his home here before reporting for duty. He is a member of the permanent personnel of the Marine base at Quantico, Va.

The former St. Louis University football star has been decorated with the Silver and Bronze stars, the Purple Heart and has a Navy citation.

During more than three years almost continuous duty with the exception of one 30-day leave, Pfahl has seen action in most of the big Pacific battles starting with Guadalcanal and ending at Okinawa. He was wounded three times.

In recent months, Pfahl said he had met several other gridiron stars from this area, including Dick Fulton and Vark Kennedy, teammates at St. Louis U., Joe Cook, former McKinley High guard; Vitis Ahrens, former Missouri U. backs, and Lee Davis, Wyoming U. star.

### Baseball Men To Discuss Postwar Game

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Believing their wartime worries almost over, baseball's bigwigs today began turning their attention to postwar development.

Commissioner A. B. "Happy" Chandler has called a two-day meeting, starting tomorrow, of major and minor league officials who make up the game's postwar committee.

Baseball hopes to get off to a running start on a broad peacetime expansion program that will retire league which stopped play during wartime and organize many new small minor leagues.

Filling into this pattern for probable discussion if not formal action in the meetings here are such subjects as making more room in baseball for returning veterans, giving the game back to corner-lot boys and general problems.

Heads of both major leagues, Ford Frick, National, and Will Harridge, American; William G. Bramham, boss of the minors, and Leslie M. O'Connor, special assistant to Chandler, will attend the meetings along with three club and league representatives.

American League Alva Bradley, Cleveland; Clark Griffith, Washington; Thomas Yawkey, Boston; Benjamin Frey, minors; Detroit.

National League — Branch Rickey, Brooklyn; Sam Breadon, St. Louis; Warren Giles, Cincinnati; Horace Stoneham, New York.

Minor league—George M. Trautman, American Association; Thomas H. Richardson, Eastern; Earl Mann, Southern; Charles M. Graham, Pacific Coast; Frank D. Lawrence, Piedmont; Arthur Ehlers, Interstate.

### How They Stand

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Club. | W. | L. | Pct. | Win. | Lose. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 83 | 51 | .620 | 19 | 11 |
| Washington | 77 | 56 | .579 | 15 | 13 |
| St. Louis | 74 | 58 | .561 | 14 | 13 |
| New York | 73 | 59 | .553 | 14 | 14 |
| Cleveland | 72 | 59 | .550 | 13 | 13 |
| Chicago | 70 | 62 | .530 | 13 | 15 |
| Boston | 69 | 63 | .523 | 13 | 15 |
| Philadelphia | 49 | 83 | .371 | 8 | 20 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| Club. | W. | L. | Pct. | Win. | Lose. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 80 | 52 | .606 | 17 | 11 |
| St. Louis | 78 | 54 | .591 | 16 | 12 |
| Pittsburgh | 77 | 55 | .583 | 16 | 12 |
| Boston | 71 | 61 | .538 | 14 | 14 |
| New York | 70 | 62 | .530 | 14 | 14 |
| Brooklyn | 69 | 63 | .523 | 13 | 15 |
| Cincinnati | 49 | 83 | .371 | 9 | 20 |
| Philadelphia | 36 | 96 | .273 | 6 | 23 |

Night game.

TUESDAY'S SCHEDULE

National League—Chicago at Brooklyn (2), New York at Boston (2), Cincinnati at Philadelphia (2), St. Louis at Pittsburgh (2, night).

American League—Washington at Detroit, New York at St. Louis (night), Philadelphia at Cleveland, Boston at Chicago (2).

### Today's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston 0, Cleveland 3.
Cleveland 3, Boston 0.
New York at St. Louis, postponed.
Philadelphia at Detroit, postponed.
Washington at Chicago, postponed.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati 2, New York 5.
New York 5, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 5 (10 innings).
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 7.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 5.
St. Louis at Brooklyn, postponed.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### SHORT—WAVES

FALLON

GEORGE FALLON, former reserve infielder of the world champion Cardinals and now a recruit at Sampson Naval Training Center, has taken over the second base position on the Bluejacket squad. . . . Mack Geary, former Pittsburgh Pirate, is the team's shortstop.

NICK ERABE, an outfielder, has been sold by Los Angeles to the league - leading Portland club of the Pacific Coast League.

GOV. MILLARD CALDWELL said he is looking forward to possible resumption of racing in Florida, which would benefit the state treasury to the extent of one or seven million dollars. . . .

ANDRES HAMMERSLEY, South American tennis champion from Chile, has arrived in the United States to play in the national singles tournament.

IKE WILLIAMS, N.B.A. lightweight champion, and Gene Burton, New York, will meet in a 15-round bout at Philadelphia, Aug. 24. . . . The Cleveland entry in the All-American Football League will not be known as the Panthers after all—they'll be the CLEVELAND BROWNS. . . . H. R. (HERB) DITERICH of Maryville, Mo., will be on the staff of the coaching school at Nebraska, Aug. 13-16.

### Little Rock Ousts Topeka In Legion Play

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 14 (AP)—Ernie Funk, 17-year-old right-hander, dished up a no-hitter today as Little Rock ousted Topeka from the American Legion junior regional baseball tournament, 2 to 0.

The Kansas champions had only four base-runners, two by errors on Funk's teammates, one by a walk and another by a hit batsman, but none advanced beyond first base.

Ed Wilson, on the mound for Topeka, turned in a five-hit job, with a balk and error causing his downfall.

In the first inning, he allowed the ball to drop from his hand as he took his position on the rubber for a balk and Kelly Grant, who had singled, was waved to second base from where he scored on Chet Owen's single.

A double in the fifth by Bill Neely was followed by an error by shortstop Tom McHenry, allowing the Little Rock first baseman to cross the plate.

Funk, who pitched a no-hitter in the Arkansas championship game a week ago when his club won the state title, struck out five today, while Wilson fanned ten and issued no walks.

The box:

| LITTLE ROCK | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grissom, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Owen, 3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Neely, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Grant, lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hall, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Hollaway, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rogers, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Kelly, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Funk, p | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 27 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 0 |

| TOPEKA | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McDaniel, lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bell, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Hall, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Hall, cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hall, rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hall, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hall, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Hall, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 27 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 7 | 0 |

Little Rock ..... 100 010 000 2
Topeka ..... 000 000 000 0

Errors—Neely, McHenry. Runs batted in—Owen, Neely. Two-base hit—Owen. Sacrifice—Hall. Double play—Rogers, Bell and Hall. Left on bases—Little Rock, 4; Topeka, 4. Bases on balls—Off Wilson, 0; off Funk, 0. Struck out—By Wilson, 10; by Funk, 5. Hits—Off Wilson, 3 in 7 innings; off Funk, 0 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher—Wilson. Umpires—Hall and Hall. Time—1:30.

### Bagby Pitches Three-Hit Game, Cleveland Wins

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14 (AP)—Jim Bagby throttled the Boston Red Sox with three hits today as the Cleveland Indians triumphed 3 to 0 and swept the series, three games to one. Mickey Rocco and Dutch Meyer slammed home runs for the tribe.

### Four More Winners For Jessop; Year's Total Is Now 136

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 14 (AP)—J. Dean Jessop, the hottest rider in racing right now, booted four more winners home at Dade Park yesterday. The little apprentice, who scored with 22 winners last week, won with Jatar Patsy, $6.60; Yuletide Cleo, $4; Philrado, $10.60, and Snow Crystal at $3.20. He now has 136 winners for the year.


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JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

### The County-Migration Problem

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

It is with deep interest that I have read the various plans and suggestions as put forth in the various papers for the revival of St. Louis and the elimination of slum districts and blighted areas.

The matter concerns with the City of St. Louis is this: The average inhabitant of the average neighborhood, as his home becomes older and his surroundings become slightly shabby, moves on to a newer and busier neighborhood with a new home and new surroundings. The neighborhood he leaves behind is filled by people of lower social classification, who give added impetus to the neighborhood's downward trend. The trend has been to the county, so that St. Louis is stifled by its boundaries.

If this situation were different, St. Louis would be growing greater and larger and would be a newer and better city. But with the migration of our citizens to the county, we are losing the corresponding revenue.

Consequently, St. Louis, deprived of its ability to grow, deprived of its ability to add on the neighborhood communities, is withering and dying because most of the available space in St. Louis is filled with old and shabby property, left by the higher-income group who have progressed westward. The only people who now move into shabby areas cannot afford anything better.

The condition will not be remedied in any respect by the clearing of slum areas, as residents of St. Louis will still build new homes in St. Louis County. Nor will it be remedied by the building of publicly financed projects aimed at the rehabilitation of members of the underprivileged classes. So long as St. Louis County inhabitants can work in the city and with their earnings and proceeds enlarge St. Louis county and neighboring communities, there no long must St. Louis proper wither and die.

There are only two solutions for this problem: either work out some arrangement with St. Louis County so that the suburbs may become a part of St. Louis, or else place a tax on non-residents who earn their livelihood in St. Louis, such tax to be applied to the betterment of St. Louis.

Unless some steps are taken, either one solution or the other, the situation in St. Louis will grow no better, slum clearance or no slum clearance.

EDMUND W. ALBRIGHT.

### Compulsory Care of Property

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Recently I saw a suggestion in your letter column that owners should be required by law to keep property in repair. That was a new idea to me, but the longer I consider it, the better it seems.

Surely it is against public policy for whole neighborhoods to deteriorate. If each individual building were properly maintained, deterioration would be impossible.

Certainly some fair basis for maintenance could be established by law. After all, if taxes are not paid, the owner loses his property. A maintenance law would be just as fair, for it would simply be a protection of the original investment.

R. WILSON.

### Hayek vs. Lasch

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In the Mirror of Public Opinion for Aug. 7 you carried an article by Robert Lasch of the Chicago Sun on the British "easy" rejection of Friedrich Hayek's thesis as outlined in "The Road to Serfdom." Either Mr. Lasch has never read this book or he has been guilty of the stupidity which he credits to the N.A.M.

It is true that Prof. Hayek was not particularly objective in his book, and most of his readers have misunderstood his basic thesis. Close study and Hayek's meetings on a recent lecture tour, revealed that he does not object to government control or ownership of public utilities.

Quite the contrary. He not only does not object but makes several statements which are almost identical with that made by Mr. Lasch when he says: "It, on the other hand, they plan in wholehearted to help make a robust economy work, they can undoubtedly preserve wide areas for the operation of private initiative and private profit."

This quotation out of Lasch's article is an admirable statement of Hayek's objective — moderation to preserve the good of the present for the future. If Mr. Lasch will reexamine, he will find that he is in the same class with the N.A.M.

W. V. T.

### Atoms Are Expensive

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

All will admit the terrific explosive force of the new atomic bomb. But this is small compared with the fearful explosion of words that has resulted since the announcement. When the suffocating smoke of this has cleared away, it is to be hoped that we will get the real facts over on this new weapon, especially its cost.

I recall reading some time ago a method by which the atom could be split and the immense amount of energy thus released. But the cost was so great that there was no hope of it ever competing with our ordinary commercial method of producing power.

ARTHUR JOHNSON.

Marceline, Mo.

# This Day of Final Victory

This is the day for which the millions so long have hoped and prayed—the day of Japanese surrender. It is a day the democratic world can celebrate with even greater thanksgiving than last May's capitulation of Nazi Germany. For the last battle has now been won.

There were few on V-E day, a here three months ago, who dared predict that victory over Japan would come so soon. A year if we are lucky, two years perhaps, possibly several years—so Allied predictions ran, and Tokyo stood itself prepared for a century of war. The invasion of Japan's home empire seemed a necessity, with bitter fighting ahead ego but fanatical resistance. After that, there were many who expected a long, slow campaign to eject the Manchuria, perhaps the toughest part of the struggle.

Has ever a military picture changed so swiftly as that which saw May's expectation of long resistance allowed to the capitulation of today? Tremendous blows by land and sea and air, the Potsdam ultimatum, Russia's entry into the war—above all, the devastating impact of the atomic bomb—these broke the vaunted Japanese spirit of death-before-surrender and wrote finis to the bloodiest of all mankind's wars.

* * *

Today there can be rejoicing for victory, and joy that sons and husbands, fathers and sweethearts at last are to return from their grueling warfare in the Pacific. There can be no gloating that there are no more beaches on which Allied to be stormed, no more snipers to be dug out of rocky caves and pillboxed crevices, no more Kamikaze attacks to network ships and men, from the gaunt inmates of the filthy prison camps are to know freedom, and the abject slave laborers of the conquered peoples will stand erect again.

We rejoice for all these things, but we have more for the thousands who lie beneath the white crosses on far Pacific hills, never to return, never to know the war is won. We mourn those brave civilian souls, the parents and teachers and the humble dark-skinned villagers, who perished by the execution squad or under deadly bombing raids. And we grieve for the mutilated men in hospitals, for the shattered minds of gallant soldiers, and for the long roll of those missing in action.

To them, and those who were nonetheless spared, we at home are everlastingly indebted. They have pushed back and overwhelmingly defeated a malevolent foe who struck on that "day that will live in infamy," and in a few crushing months acquired a vast Pacific empire.

There were dark days when the tide was rolling relentlessly on, even to threaten Australia, when we were helpless to rescue the garrisons on Bataan and Corregidor, when Jap air power and naval power overwhelmingly surpassed our own, while the Nazis still enjoyed their heyday in Europe.

How we recruited men, built ships and planes and weapons, furnished all the needs for the war forces' enormous expansion, while carrying on to triumph over Hitler—this is a proud achievement of America through those crucial years. And the long supply lines which fed the war across the broad Pacific were another marvel.

* * *

At last the tide was stemmed and the long, slow process of beating back began—in the Solomons, New Guinea, the Bismarck Sea, Guadalcanal, Leyte. Island-hopping and bold flanking movements brought our forces to Saipan and Iwo and Okinawa, so that Japan's home islands felt the B-29s' shattering blasts, and the last stage of the war was on.

Now we have won. The war is at an end. Courage, determination and resourcefulness have vanquished a cruel, fanatical enemy. Those qualities are still required to make the victory permanent. Our statesmen must work alongside our allies, the British, Dutch, Australians and others, just as our fighting men marched with them in the Pacific, and with many more in Europe.

Now the genius that went into the B-29, radar, the atomic bomb must be applied to the difficult machinery of peace and the hard if less spectacular tasks of seeing that unity prevails, and that no future aggression can be launched by Japanese militarism, just as our terms were made at Potsdam to bridle Germany's aggressive spirit.

As the end of war's long scroll is reached, with all its deeds of heroism and its black barbarities, a new chapter opens—that of reconstruction and the achievement of security and peace for all the world. May our civilian leaders and their aids be as wise and as successful as MacArthur, Nimitz, Halsey, Stilwell and their gallant men.

JOURNEY'S END

## TVA and the Atomic Bomb

Proponents of the TVA idea, all those who hope to see its wealth of progress duplicated in the Missouri Valley, have pointed again and again to the TVA contribution toward the winning of the war.

But the biggest story of all, bigger than the more prosaic story of tremendous streams of electrical energy from TVA turbines flowing into the making of aluminum and nitrates and phosphates, has been a secret locked in the minds of a few men. It was unknown and unshared until the Atomic Age opened with its fateful burst in Hiroshima.

The Nazis knew something of the secret. Those eight German saboteurs landed by submarine on the East Coast had specific instructions: To destroy Tennessee Valley Authority installations. The FBI has just disclosed their mission. It was aimed at cutting the hoodly flow of electricity into the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge in the heart of the Tennessee Valley—aimed at throwing saboteurs' sand into the vast and mysterious machinery of atomic bomb research.

Without the public power which can more be divorced wholly to making a better life for the people of the valley, the simple homely Irish who people the lowlands and the hills, we might have lost the race against war's time. We might have come up second—and that could mean not at all—with the most dangerous discovery ever mastered by the mind of man. That the great power should have helped create opposition, cannon-cracking force is a fitting chapter in the dramatic story of TVA.

## High-Flying Television

High-frequency electro-magnetic waves of television and frequency modulation carry reliably only to the visible horizon. Therefore, an airplane manufacturer and a radio manufacturer plan to enlarge the horizon by broadcasting from planes 20,000 feet above the ground.

If the forthcoming experiments bear out their expectations, a very few such stations will cover the country at only a fraction of the cost involved in either coaxial cables or relay stations on the ground. If it pans out, the industry will be over the worst obstacle between the present limited local services and nation-wide network coverage.

Fittingly enough, the idea originated with a young man—27-year-old C. E. Nobles of Paris, Tex. It is, indeed, a solution that might occur to a scientifically imaginative schoolboy. To characterize it so is not to depreciate it in the least. The world would be better off in various fields if we had more such schoolboy thinking.

## A Continuing Danger

The Kilgore committee brings to the foreground of reminders that the German dream of conquest is an ever-threatening danger unless we carry out stern industrial measures in the Reich. The committee recently released the official report of the Reichsministry for armaments and war production for 1944, a year of concentrated bombing of strategic industries by the Allies. Here's what the document released:

Germany was so little hampered by the aerial assaults that she built three times as many fighter bombers in 1944 as she did in 1941, eight times as many night fighter planes, three times as many armored fighting vehicles, and was able to increase her output of power. Chemicals, synthetic oil and crude steel suffered. But, reads the report, "output of armaments was able to be maintained and in some cases even be raised."

Cartelists, industrialists and others of a financial interest in Germany may argue, but our possession of the atomic bomb must make the whole issue of dispersing and controlling German industry an academic question since we can always control the Reich with the threat of it. The report just released is further proof of German scientific, industrial and technical skill in the face of great odds—proof that gives the lie to any specious suggestions for softening the economic peace. If Germany could go on arming under ordinary aerial attack, she can re-arm under her control. The new bomb is greater inducement than ever to power-minded Germans, who were themselves close to the secret of it, to plan anew for rule—or ruin—of the world.

## Next Round in the Airways Fight

In this corner we have Pan-American Airways, still fresh after the second round and roaring like a lion because the Civil Aeronautics Board certified two new North Atlantic routes for other companies. In the other corner we have the militant principle of competition, which has built our aviation industry out of reach of the rest of the world—a principle Pan-American has fought free style, no holds and all rules barred.

The first round was a draw. Thanks to heavy lobbying by Pan-American, Congress has failed to establish a postwar policy for controlled competition in overseas traffic in the air, leaving Juan Trippe's vast company some faint hope for its dream of monopoly. Pan-American lost the second round, when the President and the CAB decided not to wait on Capitol Hill obstructionists and opened up the field to competition on their own initiative in conformity with pre-war law.

Now Pan-American charges that the CAB order has given TWA and American Airlines "preferred position" in four countries that Pan-American serves, that it has given the two other lines "monopolies of important traffic areas," and that it makes other "radical departures" from fair standards.

All this would come with better grace if Pan-American's struggle to maintain its operational monopoly in every direction on the compass had not been so ruthless. The airline's messengerboys have been riddled with altercations of good citizenship and good taste.

There is an issue of fundamental democratic doctrine on trial here. It is most American to fight openly for business, and to improve the service or the product in the fighting. But to fight both openly and secretly for monopoly, or any semblance of it, is direct attack on our laws and our traditions. In spite of its bad behavior, Pan-American itself will probably find, when most of our aviation agreements with other nations have been completed and other new routes are in operation, that it has been fairly recompensed by competition, but in no way penalized.

## Bromidic Arguliers

The warm heart of Dr. Kemp Malone, Johns Hopkins English professor, bleeds for parents caught in arguments with an armor against bromide attacks:

> A man will suddenly stop a heated argument to tell you, "All that glitters is not gold" or "Silence gives consent" or "Set a thief to catch a thief" or "You can't have your cake and eat it." The plain-thinking man has to give up. After all, what can he say to refute what seems the precious and timeless wisdom?

Dr. Malone would come to his rescue with a pocket lexicon of aphorisms, out of which he can always draw a "He who hesitates is lost" to parry "Look before you leap." Frankly, that prospect is not heartening. As the Baltimore Sun exclaims: "How trying the burden of having to find a counter-bromide to every adage thrown by a disputant!" To which should be added: How grim the very thought of bromidic atrocity thus redoubled!

It will now be the customer's turn, if he's of a vengeful disposition, to have the last word at the store by demanding, "Don't you know there's a peace on?"

# The Shelter Belt After 10 Years

*Oriental Idea of Sovereignty Complicates Problem of Korea*

**The Mirror of Public Opinion**

While original idea of a 100-mile-wide forest across the Great Plains didn't materialize, nearly 220,000,000 trees have been planted from Texas to North Dakota; it has been a windbreak, checked erosion, improved soil fertility and the farmers like it, paper says.

**From the Baltimore Sun**

Some 10 years ago, following the drouth which created the dust bowl in the Great Plains states, much publicity was given to a proposal to plant a forest 100 miles wide and stretching all the way from Texas to the Canadian border to serve as a great shelter belt.

It was one of those gigantic projects that so appealed to the imagination of President Roosevelt. What happened to it and what is the status of the shelter belt today?

The 100-mile-wide forest cutting across the continent never materialized, and perhaps it was as well that it didn't. Any such uniform pattern would have included some monopolie of growing trees and others where owners would raise objections. Many Great Plains farmers did not even share the Government's enthusiasm.

Yet if the plan did not follow the original specifications, nevertheless a great deal has been accomplished. The United States Forest Service, which had charge of the project, selected those areas that were suitable and locations where it could count on the cooperation of the farmers.

### Trees Can Be Made to Grow

During the seven years it was in charge of the work, from 1935 to 1942, it planted nearly 220,000,000 trees in the six states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota. Total miles planted came to 18,939 and total farms served 30,223.

Total losses of original planting resulting from complete failures and abandonments up to 1942 amounted to 901 miles and 1,261 farms, leaving a net of 17,856 miles of shelter belts planted and 28,962 farms served.

The project proved to the satisfaction of the Forest Service that if the soil is properly prepared, and the areas are properly cared for by the owners, trees may be made to grow where hitherto natural conditions have been most unfavorable.

Survival has varied from 25 per cent in the case of pines to 90 per cent in the case of cedars. Some of the trees today are from 30 to 32 feet high in the Oklahoma plantings and 20 to 25 feet high in Nebraska, and one of the farmer's problems is learning the proper method of thinning the trees.

Among the results claimed for the shelter belts are that they have served as a windbreak and kept crops from being blown out of the ground or of being smothered by dust, have curbed soil erosion and conserved ground moisture by checking evaporation, and improved soil fertility.

### Farmers Want More Shelter Belts

An interesting by-product is that the trees have attracted millions of birds which attack insect pests. They also supply the farmers with fence posts, firewood and rough timber.

In 1942 the Forest Service project was brought to an end. Since then the work has been taken over by the Soil Conservation Service as part of the general program of conservation, which includes contour plowing, pond building, the reseeding and control of the grazing lands. Emphasis is now placed upon the needs of individual farms rather than upon any over-all plan.

Incidentally, the shelter-belt idea is not an American innovation. The Russians have conducted an experimental station in this work since 1892 in country similar to our prairie plains, and our specialists believe that we can learn much from them.

After the shelter belts have reached maturity, they will not reproduce themselves and must be replanted. Thus the problem is a continuous one, and it must also have the support of the farm owners who provide the land and care for the trees. According to Government agencies, most of the farmers are now convinced of the value of the shelter belts and are asking for more of them.

## Hitler's First Victims

*From the New York Times*

If Adolf Hitler could know what is going on in Europe today, he might take satanic comfort in the thought that amidst the wreckage of his great conspiracy one hideous achievement still stands.

According to the estimate of the American Jewish Committee, there were 9,500,000 persons of Jewish faith in Europe in 1939. There now remain in Europe, outside of Russia, about 1,250,000. We do not know how many Jews are now in Russian territory. A few thousand escaped to this hemisphere or to Palestine.

With these exceptions, the difference between the two stated figures can be accounted for in just one way: cold-blooded, scientific mass murder.

Hitler hoped to be remembered a thousand years. Even if there were no other reasons for bearing him in mind as an especially loathsome symbol of man's inhumanity to man, the one reason would be sufficient.

One might believe that a true repentance on the part of the Germans and all others who gave Hitler aid and comfort would lead them to take special measures to restore, and more than restore, the pre-Nazi status of the survivors. This does not seem to be happening.

Dr. L. Altman may be making a special plea, as head of the new Zionist organization in Palestine, when he says that 80 or 90 per cent of Europe's Jews, outside of Russia, want to leave Europe and will do so, "either legally or illegally." Yet the feeling must be widespread among them that they cannot endure living in communities in which they were so badly abused.

The murderers must be dead, in prison or in hiding, but the people who merely tolerated murder or shut their eyes to it are necessarily still at large. With what strange and horrible embarrassment must they now face their few surviving Jewish neighbors!

## *Oriental Idea of Sovereignty Complicates Problem of Korea*

"Korea and the Old Orders in Eastern Asia," by W. Frederick Nelson. (Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, La.)

Fundamental differences between the international organization of the Western world and that of the Orient are emphasized in this painstaking review of Korea's status in relation to other nations.

The Western concept of the national state has recently dominated world organization, and it guided the decisions of the San Francisco Conference. Under this concept, each nation is accorded independent sovereignty, and reliance is placed on a balance of power to preserve equilibrium. Under this scheme of things, the Western powers have individually prospered, but the two great wars have shown how precariously unstable is the equilibrium thus maintained. For Korea, the system has meant confusion and ruin.

* * *

Until the Western powers upset the established order, this study explains, Korea was dominated by the wealthy culture of China. According to the Confucian precepts which thus guided national existence, the five personal relationships—parent and child, husband and wife, ruler and subject, elder and younger brother, friend and friend—were the basis of all social living. Li, or the rules of proper conduct, set the standard for each relationship. The resulting social structure had no room for concepts of equality, either among men or among independent sovereign states.

Koreans had learned, in the course of a dozen centuries during which Confucian idealism had infiltrated, to look to China, the Middle Kingdom, to whose ruler Heaven was said to have given its mandate, for the proper ordering of all things. The authority of China was regarded as based, not upon force, but rather upon a sort of family relationship. It was one, say, of an older brother to a younger brother.

* * *

Westerners, unable to comprehend a relationship not based on force, reasoned that Korea must be a sovereign, independent state, and put an end to de facto control by China as an undue exercise of power politics. How Korea fell prey to the predatory ambitions of Japan after Chinese influence was removed is a story which leads one to commend the wisdom of the San Francisco planners in recognizing regional security pacts as a means whereby diverse areas may work out their own problems of maintaining the peace.

Dr. Nelson's career in various Southern universities has been that of a graduate student and instructor of international law and relations, with particular reference to the Far East. Although he does not write from first-hand experience, he has ably compended the available literature on his subject in this book.

RUDOLPH FIEHLER.

## *Liberated Italy's First Novel*

"The Fire, the Rose and the Vine," by Enio Taddei. (Dial Press, New York.)

During the 21 years of Mussolini's rule, the Italian novel was a lifeless thing. This is the first novel and the first important creative literary work to come out of the Italy that followed Mussolini's downfall. It's an unusual novel, dealing with the unhappy and restless days that followed World War I. In his description of Livorno's underworld with its thieves, anarchists and outcasts, the author shows a rare knowledge of underworld jargon and colloquial speech. The English version is by Samuel Putnam, who in the past has translated Pirandello and other leading Italian writers.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT—By Lichty

"If we realize, Miss Burgermeister, we must have more conclusive proof that you're anti-Nazi—a jail record, perhaps!"

## BLONDIE—By Chic Young

ALEXANDER, WILL YOU PLEASE TAKE THE PUPPIES OUT FOR A WALK?
OKAY, MOM!
THERE ARE JUST FOUR OF YOU! WHERE'S ELMER?
AREN'T YOU COMING WITH US FOR A WALK?
ELMER IS SO LAZY!

## PRIVATE BREGER—By Dave Breger

"Pardon me, Colonel, I think you're being overheard!"

## LI'L ABNER—By Al Capp

## HENRY—By Carl Anderson

## NANCY—By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY AND SLUGGO ARE AT UNCLE JEG'S FARM
NICE PLACE
IT'S CALLED NORTH CANYON SLEEPY REST FARM
S.A.M.
NORTH CANYON SLEEPY REST FARM
NO CAN SLEEP PEST FARM

## MANDRAKE—By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

YOU WAIT HERE, I'LL FIND OUT IF THE PRINCE HAS BEEN HERE TO SELL THE JEWELS.
THAT RADIO CERTAINLY HAS A BEAUTIFUL TONE.
THIS IS ONE OF OUR LATEST MODELS.

## ROOM AND BOARD—By Gene Ahern

I'M 39 YEARS OLD BUT IF I SWING THIS ROCKER ON YOU, YOU'LL SPEND 30 MINUTES CRACKING IN FRACTURES LIKE DRY SPAGHETTI!— NOW GO BACK TO YOUR CAVE!
I'M 100 YEARS OLD BUT I'LL TAKE 'IM BEST YOU GOT WITH A SWAT— THEN I'LL SCATTER ALL THAT DANDELION FLUFF OFF YOUR CHIN WITH ONE PUNCH!
TOTAL OF 100 YEARS

## BUZ SAWYER—By Roy Crane

## STRANGE, ALL THAT STATIC—IT NEVER DID THAT BEFORE—

## JANE ARDEN—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

## POPEYE—

WIMPY, YOU'LL KILL THE GIANT FOR ME, WON'T YOU, PLEASE?
JUST FOR ME??
REALLY, MISS OYL, I MUST GET TO THE BANK BEFORE IT CLOSES
ONLY THIS ONE GIANT—HE'S ALL I WANT KILLED
PLEASE, WIMPY
MISS OYL, I'M QUITE RUSTY ON MY GIANT KILLING

## DONALD DUCK—By Walt Disney

## CHIEF WAHOO—By Saunders and Waggon

## YOU WILL WON'T YOU!

YOU WILL WON'T YOU!
IT HAS BEEN MONTHS SINCE I DID SUCH A THING — YES, YEARS
NOW YOU ARE BEING MODEST
I'LL KISS YOU IF YOU WILL
I CALLS THAT A THREAT
YOU KEEP OUT OF THIS!
MISS OYL, CAN'T YOU THINK OF SOMEONE ELSE? —TRY THINKING HARD!

## KERRY DRAKE—By Alfred Andriola

## SUNFLOWER STREET—By T. Little and T. Sims

WILLIE!
BIG AS DIS LAKE IS, WHY DOES YOU HAVE TO FISH WHERE WE SWIMS?
PAPA ALWAYS KETCH A BIG ONE!
HE'S KETCHIN' SUMPIN HE DON'T WANT NOW

## Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY

CRASH! A BELLA
THE TWO THAT DREW OUT OF A PRINCE'S EYE!
GOOD YES, ALSO THERE LIVED IN JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., A MAIDEN OF THE NAME OF CRYSTAL WHO WAS SO BEAUTIFUL THAT IT CAUSED HER GREAT UNHAPPINESS SO THAT SHE DRANK OUT ONE OF HER EYES AND A TOUT GREW FROM IT.
BUT!
THE MISCHIEVOUS LITTLE DEVIL IS UP WITH HIS TRICKS!

## CRANBERRY BIGGS—By Don Dean